Has U. S. A. gone dry.
WINE—WINE—WINE
The sensation of the Season.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

WINE—WINE—WINE
The most Sensational Picture of the hour
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 7 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1925. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12.
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA.

But—

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases.

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5.).

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connection at Aden with	Tons
1925			
10th Jan.	CHINA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb	CHINA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	NASSARI-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,822
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
26th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,062
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,983
18th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	NASSARI-HIND		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16 504
9th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA		7 952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16 436
6th Jun.	NARKUNDA—		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
30th ,,	CALEDONIA		7 622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 56 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1925.		
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
14th May ..	A Steamer*	....
28th ,, ..	DURENDA*	7,241
11th June..	MORVADA	8,193
25th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
14th Apr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May.	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th Jun.	SARDINIA..	6,684	DEVANHA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination.
9th Jan. ..	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,, ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
12th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
14th ,, ..	BARJORA	Basreh via Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports.
21st ,, ..	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NARUTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th Dec.	5th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	7th Jan.	17th ,,
Atago Maru	S. Oya	...	10th ,,	22nd ,,
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	11th ,,	23rd ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Morei	5059	21st ,,	2nd Febr.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru.	R. Yamoni	5751	22 Dec.	9 Jan.
BorneoMaru.	T. Motoshige	5984	26 ,,	12 ,,
Aitai Maru.	H. Meguro	7772	28 ,,	12 ,,
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	10 Jan.	24 ,,

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Debra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN.
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve	Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambalia City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia Cant.	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BHARAT DHARMA SYNDICATE LIMITED.
BENARES CITY.
Banking Department.
NOTICE Re: SHORT TERM DEPOSITS.
We have great pleasure in announcing that we are accepting short term deposits at special rates of interest which can be ascertained from
PT. RAM CHANDRA NAIK KALIA,
Rai Saheb,
Treasurer-in-Charge.
22402

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
For particulars apply to :— 285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.
C. M. SHAH & Co., Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency. Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER. Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,
Chief Agents For C, P, & Berar :—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 28, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue ; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED CLERKS experienced in Military Offices, as Company Clerks, salary offered according qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to MISRA & CO., DELHI.
A M617

WANTED AT ONCE.—TYPISTS, CASHIER, SECRETARY, LADY COMPANION, SALESGIRL, for Bombay, and upcountry. Apply to Box No. 646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R643

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN INDIAN LADY GRADUATE with experience in Europe of the modern methods of teaching and school organisation seeks an APPOINTMENT—For particulars apply Box No. 639. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 22418

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R591

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW CLASSES for the Corporation of Accountants and Revision Classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination. Commences at the INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road. Classes are conducted by the PRINCIPAL. Fees nominal.
M 22396

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOKS—Rupee ONE each. COUSIN'S KING'S WIFE.—Story of Mirabhai; Kingdom of Youth TOLSTOY'S RELATIONS OF SEXES, BROCKWAY'S— NON-CO-OPERATION IN OTHER LANDS; GANDHI'S WHEEL OF FORTUNE; DAS'S INDIA FOR INDIANS, S. N. RAO BROTHERS, C20 Simplex Building, Girgaon, BOMBAY.
L R630

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One annas postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

A qualified VETERINARY GRADUATE knowing Marathi (Modi and Balbodh) for inspecting Markets and Slaughter House of the Thana City Municipality. Applications should be sent to the U/S before 25th January 1925, stating pay and enclosing testimonials, which will not be returned. Typists will be preferred.

S.J. BHATHENA,
Major I.M.S.,
Chairman
Sanitary Committee
City Municipality THANA.

22447

TO BE LET.

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. 22441

THE MYSORE CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

WANTED.

(1) Energetic CANVASSING AGENTS in all Districts to sell our Shares on liberal Commission. Apply Sharply.

(2) An Experienced Expert to Manufacture High Class Cigarettes on good salary. Apply with previous service and Testimonials.

HAJEE ZACKRIA SAIT & SONS,
Managing Agents,
29, Malawalli Rama Row's Lane,
Bangalore City.

22384

PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the REGISTRAR of the University which will be vacant after April 30, 1925. Applicants should be Graduates of position with experience of University affairs. The Registrar shall be a whole-time officer. The salary offered is Rs. 750 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by annual increment of Rs. 50 with benefit of Provident Fund. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification for the post.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the REGISTRAR, Patna University, Patna, on or before the 31st January, 1925.

R. SHAW,
Registrar,
Patna University.
22231

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1925, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) for considering a resolution of the Schools Committee expressing opinion that one year after the actual introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in any Ward or Wards of Bombay compulsion should also be extended to all Moslem Girls upto 11 years of age.

By order of the President
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary,

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay 7th January, 1925. 22450

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT.

SANTA CRUZ TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. V.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S.A. 1635, dated 18th November, 1924, published in Government Gazette, dated 20th November, 1924, part I, page 2839, do hereby give notice under Section 30 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. I of 1915 that the Arbitration proceedings in respect of the above scheme will open at the offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1925, from 12 noon (S. T.) when all persons interested in the land included in the scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft scheme and valuations.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I.; F.I.A.; F.A.I.
Arbitrator.
22429

THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

THE NET PROFIT of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December 1924, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 68,695/3/11 brought forward amounts to Rs. 6,00,452/8/2. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 p.c. per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1924, which absorbed Rs. 2,10,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1924, at the rate of 16 per cent per annum (making in all 15 per cent for the year) and to transfer to Reserve Fund Rs. 75,000 increasing that fund to Rs. 21,50,000.

22443

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the undermentioned posts by the 20th January, 1925. Applicants should state their age, nationality, race as also their qualifications and previous experience if any. Separate applications must be sent for separate posts.

(1) A LADY GRADUATE with Gujarati as Mother-tongue for the post of Headmistress of the Municipal Sorabji Shapurji Bengali Gujarati Girls' School (teaching English upto Std. III). The salary of the post is Rs. 100-5-150 p.m. for Graduates and Rs. 125-5-175 p.m. for Graduates with S.T.C. or L.T. Diploma.

(2) A LADY LIBRARIAN for a Ladies' Library to be opened at Sandhurst Road Bombay, under the management of the Bombay Municipal School's Committee. Knowledge of English, Marathi and Gujarati (and if possible of Urdu also) essential. Preference will be given to ladies having some experience of Library work. Salary Rs. 75 p.m.

(3) A LADY CLERK for the Ladies' Library mentioned in (2) above. Knowledge of English and the vernaculars essential. Salary Rs. 40 p.m.

A. R. BHAJI,
Ag: Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 6th Jan. 1925. 22440

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of pure cow's or buffalo milk for one year, commencing from 1-3-1925 to the Arthur Road and Megrina Hospital, Maternity Home, and Turner Sanatorium Bhatwada, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 16th January, 1925.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MILK" and be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

About 235 seers of milk will be required per day and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily, to these Hospitals, Homes etc.

Any further information, if required, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Dept
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th Jan. 1925. 22436

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1925, for the supply of Stationery and Drawing and Surveying materials during the year 1925-26.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders not accompanied by samples of approved quality will not be considered.

H. B CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay

Bombay dated 7th January, 1925. 22452

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated 14th February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (part whereof admeasuring 209 square yards is alleged by the Government to have been held under Sanad) with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Bellasis Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 8,662 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Nos. 100, 101, 439, Old Survey No. 82, 85, New Nos. 13698, and 13949, New Survey Nos. 1/6908 and 1/6909 Cadastral Survey No. 1/231 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 485, E 2742, Street No. 105, D Ward No. 4486 (1a) Street No. 107 aa D Ward No. 4486 (2) Street No. 107 a, D Ward No. 4505-4506, E 2745 at 47 Street No. 113-115, D Ward No. 4507 at 4509, E 2948 at 50 Street No. 117 at 120 Lamington Road and bounded, on or towards the North by Bellasis Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Cassum, on or towards the East partly by the property of Daji Abaji Khare and partly by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West by Lamington Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hammam Street Fort Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) H.H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22278

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that PEROZSHAH PESTONJI MISTRY and BYRAMJEE PALLONJI MISTRY, the surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Pestonji Jiwanji Mistri, Soonabai Pallonji Pestonji Mistri, Byramji Pallonji Mistri, Dorabji Pallonji Mistri, Burjorji Pallonji Mistri, Pestonji Pallonji Mistri, Bhicaiji Edulji Modi, Nasarwanji Cursetji Cama in his own right and also as Administrator of the estate of Bai Gaimai his deceased second wife, Temmina Rustomji Pallonji Mistri, in her own right and also as Administratrix of the estate of her husband Rustomji Pallonji Mistri, Manockbai Nowroji Pallonji Mistri in her own right and also as Administratrix of the estate of her husband Nowroji Pallonji Mistri, and Cursetji Nasarwanji Cama, Byramji Nasarwanji Cama, Firoz Nasarwanji Cama, and Dadabhai Nasarwanji Cama as Administrators of the estate of their mother Bai Cooverbai, first wife of the said Nasarwanji Cursetji Cama have contracted to sell to our client Shapurji Hormasji Todiwalla the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lohar Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8246 and Cadastral Survey No. 352 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 2775 and Street Nos. 377 and 379 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Perojbai, widow of Manockji Mehta, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverji Hormasji Humbor, on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the Lohar Street.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1925.
TYARJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 451

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, AJMER-MERWARA.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION UNDER ACT V OF 1881.

BARKUDDIN KHAN, son of Samshuddin Khan, Pathan of Ajmer ..... Applicant.

WHEREAS the said Barkuddin residing at Ajmer has presented an application to this Court praying that he should be granted (Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects) of Samshuddin Khan of Ajmer, who died on the 1st day of March, 1924, leaving property within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the said deceased, should come and see the proceedings of this Court on the 10th day of January 1925, at 11 o'clock, which is the date fixed for hearing the Applicant's petition.

By Order—
GOVIND PRASAD MATHUR,
Clerk of Court,
to the Additional District Judge
Ajmer-Merwara.

Ajmer,
The 3rd January, 1925. 2440

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2145 of 1923.

THE GALKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COY., LTD., and reduced, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Baroda State Company's Act II of Samvat year 1975 and having their Registered Office at Baroda and also an Office at Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PRANLAL S. THAKKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Accountant, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendant, wherein the Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,125 with interest on Rs. 250 from the 1st May, 1920, and on Rs. 250 from 16th October, 1920, and on Rs. 625 from 17th day of January, 1922, at 9 per cent. per annum, till judgment, and costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of February, 1925 (which date is fixed for final disposal of the suit) at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs together with all your witnesses and documents and take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined on your absence.

The 27th day of June, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

22449

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS AND PEARLS ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of National Cement Muffg. Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

One muff chain with a locket.

One Diamond ring with ten small diamonds and a cats-eye.

One ring set with 18 diamonds and one emerald.

One ear stud with 7 small diamonds.

One string of pearls containing 5 big pearls and 56 small pearls.

One silver cup and dish etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE EMBROIDERED ORGANDY AND COLOURED VOIL

Under instructions from the Office concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Sunderdas Gordhandas the following.

4 cases each 60 pieces white embroidered organdy all over about 43/44 inch and 10 yards.

1 case 61 pieces coloured Voil all over about 43/44 inch and 10 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT MOORLI MANSION, ALTAMONT ROAD, NOW KNOWN AS "CHAPSI TERRACE" WHERE THE THINGS ARE REMOVED FOR AUCTION PURPOSES.

Under instructions from T. R. S. Kymersly Esq. Engineer of Improvement Trust, and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th January, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the above address and time, very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design and of best workmanship, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, also made to order leather lined chairs, cutlery cabinet, Babagari with "C" spring mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, very rich carpets and curtains, teapoys, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian, marble and bronze vases, solid silver ware, E. lamps and fans, large English ice box, one sweet tone Cottage piano, phonograph, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, by Wimbridge, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, reclining sofas, glass door book and silver cases, easy chairs, E. irons, aluminium utensils one rubber tyred Landowlette and Vis-a-Vis, one Rickshaw and Motor Car, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 cases soap.

By order of the Receiver of the Malad Estate.

1 large Godrej safe with stand in very good order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes. 177 Bundles superior brass Eyelet rings.

2 Two wheeled carts.

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.

1 Arab horse quite in harness.

1 Rangooni Pegu Pony strong and speedy, 6 years.

1 Dort motor car 4 cylinder 5 seater 20 H.P. in good running order No. B Z 5883.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

AUCTIONEERS—POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT KOREGAON ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulamhussein Ahmedally, the Receiver of the estate of late Mr. Hassanalli Abdulalli appointed in Suit No. 1248 of 1921 (Amtuz Zarabai vs. Sherifabee widow and others), Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and CO., of Poona, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th January, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant leasehold land, admeasuring 6,850 square yards or thereabouts, being Plot No. 19 on the Koregaon Road Area, situate in the Survey limits of the village of Munjeri, in the Taluka of Poona and District Poona, bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 31, on or towards the West by a Road, on or towards the North by Plots Nos. 20 and 25, and on or towards the South by Plot No. 18.

The attention of intending buyers is invited to the fact that the time within which a bungalow is to be erected on the Plot under Sale pursuant to one of the covenants contained in the Lease of the said Plot granted by the Collector of Poona has been extended to 15th October, 1926.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and CO., Solicitors of the Receiver at their Office, situate at 14-K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and CO., East Street, Poona.

22443

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24027.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4859 of 1921.

Lakhmidas Mavji Shamji ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Madhavji Virji and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, by the directions of Mr. Madhavji Virji the first defendant abovenamed as the proving executor of Mavji Shamji deceased in pursuance of the directions contained in the Court's order passed in the above suit on 15th March, 1923, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, cottahs, stables, cook-rooms hereditaments and premises, standing and built thereon situate on the West side of the Walkeshwar Road, Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and in Mahbar Hill Division, which said pieces or parcels of land, contain by admeasurement according to Cadastral survey 2265 square yards be the same a little more or less and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 54, 55, 56, 60 and 64, New Nos. 11297 to 11301, Old Survey Nos. 20-28 and New Survey No. 7367 and Cadastral Survey No. 136, and which buildings, hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2952/3 and Street Nos. 17, 19 Walkeshwar Road and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Hilly ground belonging to Government on or towards the West by the public Road called the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the North by the property of one Govindas Narayandas and on or towards the South by the property of Denkaran Narayandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the approving Executor at their Office at Examiner Press, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SOPARIBAG ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mistry Mahomed Bowla and Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazia sell all the right, title and interest of the Mortgagees and the said Mistry Mahomed Bowla and Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazia in the undermentioned property and in the Building Agreement with the Improvement Trust in respect of the property and of their estate and interest in the lease to be granted pursuant to the said Building Agreement as well as all buildings and structures erected or standing on the said plot of land by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of June 1923 made between the said Mistry Mahomed Bowla of the first part, Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazia of the second part and the Mortgagees of the third part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all buildings and erections standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Soparibag Road, at the Soparibag Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being Plot No. 134 of the said Estate containing by admeasurement 755 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a 40 feet Road, on the East by Plot No. 135 of the said Estate, on the South by a proposed playground and on the West by a 20 feet Road forming a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 2585 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 74 (Part) (Parel Sewri Division) and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 567 (1 act) Street No. 81—81C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EATH-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

Introducing the greatest Detective in Fiction
SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A picture version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous story, in which Eille Norwood surpasses himself as Sherlock Holmes.

One of the longest and most thrilling Adventures of that World-famous detective.

The story of a ghastly hound, and of the villain who used it to suit his own murderous ends.

The night scenes on Dartmoor must be seen to be believed they are unique.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
SHOOT STRAIGHT
(Comedy)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

THE EXCELSIOR
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
'A GREAT TURF MYSTERY"

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR".
With MYRTLE STEDMAN.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TODAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"FIGHTING FOR GOLD"
With TOM MIX.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Grgaum, Tram Terminus.
To-night and this week
A Sree Krishna Production
NAALSHA HIRJEE
from a popular Gujrati legend
Featuring Mohan Lalaji.
The and prices as usual

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
SATURDAY, 10th January, 1925, Night (P. M. 8-30)
NUKANAYAK!
SUNDAY, 11th January, 1925, day (P.M.3Noon)
SWAYAMWAR

The Best and Biggest SHOW
COMING!!! SHORTLY COMING!!!
JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS
with
30 Talented Artists 30
Europeans, Japanese, Philipines and Indian Troupe
Besides
45 Well Trained Animals 45
Watch Location and the Opening Date.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
LAST TWO NIGHTS. TO-NIGHT 9-30 P.M.
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MADAN THEATRES LTD.
CARTER THE GREAT
The World's Greatest Magician and HIS COMPANY in an Entertainment unparalleled in this or any other time!
CUTTING A LIVE WOMAN IN HALVES.
EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic Marvel
In her Remarkable and Uncanny Demonstrations of Thought-Transference and Mental Telepathy
Booking at Theatre from 3-30 P. M.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE TO-MORROW at 6 P.M.
Half price to children to all parts except gallery.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

January 7.

Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

January 8.

Khandala, Downing, Durban.
Somerton, McCutcheon, Karachi.
Gazana, Hatchard, Karachi.
Sturmfels, Mascitino, Humburg.
Olympia, Duncan, Liverpool.

LOADING.

January 7.

Steamer Pentowy for Antwerp.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer China for London.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Badarpur, 4949 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Captain J F Downing, sailed yesterday from harbour for Durban etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Somerton:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Somerton, 3139 tons, Captain J McCutcheon, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Sturmfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Sturmfels, 3824 tons, Captain C Maschino, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg etc. with a general cargo.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gazana, 3191 tons, Captain F Hatchard, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia 3239 tons, Captain A R Duncan, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 17/1, M M & Co.
11 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa, 15/1, L Triestino.
12a Silurez, 1290, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
13 Stakesby, 2906, U Kingdom, 20/1, T M and Co.
15 Frankenfels 4007 Hull, 12/1 T M & Co.
17 Bell View 2794 Hull, 14/1, K N & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Revati 250 Bhawnagar, N F, B S N Co.
7 Cl. Macilwaith 2928, C Ports 9/1, J & Co.
6 City of Birmingham 4002, Rangoon 10/1 J F & Co.
8 Honolulu Maru, 3541, Kobe 10/1, O S Kaisha.
9 Altai Maru, 4817, Kobe 14/1 O S Kaisha.
15 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, 15/1, M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Vasna, 2043, Basra, 9/1, M M & Co.
B Jalavijaya, 2297, Rangoon, 10/1, S S N Co.
D & E Borneo Maru, 4201, Japan, 10/1, O S Kaisha
L M Sunheath 3871, N F, N F, K N & Co.
N Alipore, 3241, Japan, 9/1, M M and Co.
P Nurjehan 3379, Calcutta, 10/1 T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 9th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd January Agent, P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.
Maloja due about, 6th February, Agent and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 12th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Mandala due about 9th February, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 9th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 16th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 25th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macferlane (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Keith (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Exeter due about 1st February, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February, Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 13th January, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 11th January, Agent L Edwards.
Liebenfels due about 9th January, Agent L Edward.
Birkenfels due about 21st January, Agent L Edward.
Wartenfels due about 31st January, Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Carlon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Frogner due about 8th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 9th January, Agent, E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk due about 29th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Chéra due about 19th January, Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Salina due about 12th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 31st January, Agent M. Italiana.
Gonge due about 10th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Itarso due about 22nd January, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Comerio due about 12th January, Agent E. F Campbell Co.
Romeo due about 22nd January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremont due about 9th Janlary, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Sado Maru due about 9th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Atago Maru due about 9th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 10th January Agent O S Kaisha.
Mutoran Maru due about 11th January; Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 15th January N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 11th January, Agnt P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 18th February, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 24th January, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

January 7.

S S Sturmfels for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton Weld & Co; 100 bales hemp D M Doongaji; 210 bales cotton fly B Meyer & Co; 220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Sturmfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co; 35 bales cotton H N Dattatraya; 22 cwt apricot kernels Tamboli & Co. 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 275 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—330 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co; 310 bales cotton Italiandia Cotton Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 220 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Naples:—9300 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Pentony for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton S Joharmall; 2500 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Stakesby for Dunkirk: 55 bales cotton fly B Karsondas & Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—10 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Olympia for New York:—100 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Ballview for Hull:—1000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros; 5000 cwt cottonseed S Joharmall

S S Narkunda for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton B Cursondas & Co.

S S Narkunda for London:—200 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 80 cwt almonds Abbas Shustry; 400 cwt ginger (dry) E Virjee & Co; 3 pots rosa oil E Virjee & Co; 57 cwt cardamoms G Sachidina & Co; 100 bales cotton and woollen rope cutting M Somji; 6 bales embroidered numdas Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd. 3 bales cotton numdas Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 200 cwt turmeric Volkart Bros; 125 bales woollen carpets Bontor & Co; 2000 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 100 bales hemp S Permanand.

S S Narkunda for Marseilles:—100 bales hemp S Permanand.

S S Frankenfels for Hull:—500 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co Ltd; 4000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros. 8000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros; 10000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Frankenfels for Antwerp:—4000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram & Co; 110 bales cotton K Devchand & Co Ltd; 300 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros.

S S Frankenfels for Ghent:—55 bales cotton S Joharmall.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—338 bales cotton N Manilal & Co; 100 bales cotton Ali Bros; 400 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ltd.; 200 bales cotton H Bambhagat & Co; 200 bales cotton Bruel & Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Borneo Maru for Hongkong:—650 bales cotton yarn Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—1300 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Nagoya:—350 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton H Ramchagat & Co; 100 bales cotton Ali Bros; 1300 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Moji:—700 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Osaka:—500 bales Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Nagoya:—800 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

January 7.

S S China Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co:—From Aden—20 jottas baitharan; 24 bundles gum; 39 bags gum; 437 bars silver; 1 box specie; 16 boxes bar gold. 75 boxes sovereigns; 81 boxes gold coin.

S S Vasna Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co:—From Busrah—600 bags mash; 17 bundles dates; 720 baskets dates; 80 bags almonds; 120 bags specie; 1 box currency notes.

From Bushire:—2 bundles specie.

S S Jalavijaya Agents The Scindia Steam S Co Ltd and reduced:—From Rangoon—51958 bags rice; 455 bags cottonseed; 47 bags beans; 40 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Colombo:—56 bales mattress fibre; 36 cases cattle fish; 27 cases cardamoms. 154 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Cochin:—24 bags pepper 21 bags cachoor; 44 bags ginger; 51 robbins ginger; 18 drums cocoanut oil.

From Cannanore:—2262 bags cocoanuts.

S S Capodimonte Agents Marittima Italiana—From Genoa:—52 bales cotton yarn; 716 bales cotton goods; 332 cases cotton goods. 172 cases vermouth; 65 cases wine; 82 cases silk yarn; 22 cases buttons; 22 cases twine; 20 cases condensed milk; 30 cases olive oil. 37 cases aniline colours; 111 casks aniline colours; 265 casks tiles; 300 bags almonds.

From Naples:—40 cases maccaroni; 452 baskets potatoes.

From Catania:—2950 bags sulphur.

From Marseilles:—23 cases cotton goods. 406 cases vermouth; 2400 cases tiles; 15 cases castor oil; 2250 bags almonds; 400 kegs lead ore.

From Leghorn:—18 cases buttons; 46 cases cotton and woollen goods. 15 cases brass sheeting; 100 cases tiles; 1544 slabs marble.

S S Luzon Maru Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—From Nagoya:—47 bales cotton yarn; 15 bales cotton shirting; 217 bales porcelain.

From Osaka:—109 bales cotton sheeting; 50 bales cotton shirting; 422 bales cotton yarn; 135 cases cotton yarn; 11 cases cotton drill; 80 bales cotton drill; 10 cases silk yarn; 170 cases glassware; 20 cases glass bottles. 20 cases soap; 13 cases match boxes; 25 cases brass wire.

From Kobe:—20 bales cotton yarn; 100 bales cotton shirting; 25 packages refined camphor; 260 cases refined camphor. 22 cases glassware; 48 cases match boxes; 32 cases cotton hosiery; 100 cases sulphur matches; 125 cases wood boxes; 175 cases biscuits; 35 cases enamelledware; 43 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—100 bundles cassia; 25 bundles galangal; 25 packages sugar candy; 125 bags sugar candy; 30 cases cotton socks; 275 cases ginger; 105 cases chowchow; 50 cases canned salmon; 71 cases pearls.

From Canton:—25 packages tea; 200 cases tea; 35 cases glass bangles; 50 cases cassia; 250 bales cassia; 425 bundles cassia.

From Singapore:—13 cases mace; 64 cases gum benjamin; 100 bundles gum benjamin; 1023 bundles rattans; 112 bundles sandelwood; 230 pieces planks; 41 bags betelnuts; 1282 bags sago flour.

From Penang:—91 cases tin; 131 slabs tin; 245 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—38 cases tea; 576 bags copra.

S S Myrton Hall Agents Turner Morrison & Co Ltd:—From Lourenco Marques:—6015 tons coal.

CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY, January 8, 1925.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-24—Re. Ganpat Bapuji Patanker Chitais K and M, Jainabai, Sunderbai, Rustomji and G.

22-24—Re. Kanji Hadu, Khandwalla and Chh. Gangabai Kanji Hadu, Asuthai Hadu Korsey, Shantrao M and H.

24-24—Re. Haridas Lalji, Dallas and Co, Gopaldas Virji, Ratanbai Lalji Raghavji, Diksnit M and Co.

26-24—Re. Chandrabhanbai, Dallas and Co, Shivram Vasudeo Mule v Madhavrao Ganesh Limaye, Diwekar and B.

28-24—Re. Ramnal Kalyan, Mulla and M, Alimahomed Moorji v Ismail Kalyan, Captain and V.

30-24—Re. Damodar Ramchandra Kamat, Sabnis G and S, Mahadeo Ramchandra and anr v Anant Damodar Kamat, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

4096-24—Kanga and Co, Bhawanidas a firm v Moosaji Adamji and another.

LONG CAUSES.

2769-23—Malvi M R and Co, Rajkumar Madan Mohan, Ramkormar Shivchandrai, Vachha and Co.

1865-23—Sabnis and G, Dhruva Sumanas, The Dhurbhanga Spng. and Wg. Mills Ltd, Mulla and M.

2209-23—Wadia G and Co, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri, Gani Valh, Payne and Co.

2083-23—G B Pandya, Hajarimal Mehtaji and Co, Atmaram Keroba Mantri.

799-23—Mulla and M, Craft Mody and Co, Jacob B Israel, Rustomji and J.

2264-23—Vachha and Co, N H Moos v Jhawbhutt R Pillani and anr, Mulla and M.

567-23—Amin and D, Harkorbai v Ramabai and ors, Mantri and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co.

3656-23—Pandia and Co, Mongi Jutha and anr v Wadilal Narotamdas, Kanga and Co.

3690-23—Pandia and Co, Mongi Jutha and anr v Wadilal Narotamdas, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3838-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tehilram Girdharidas v Lalji Dayal and ors, Mulla and M, Forbes and Co.

2999-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

4561-23—Mulji Th and Co, Kakalbhai Haridas vs Abdool Jalil Mahomed Esmail and another, Thakoredas and D.

1630-19—Ferreira and V, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nanasaheb Ingle, vs Raghunath son of Haribillas Shivkisan, Soondardas and Co.

633-23—Amarchand and M, Wasiamal Asoomal and Co, vs Tekersey Ratansey and Co, Motichand and D.

382-23—Pandia and Co, Malakchand Keshowji Shah and another, vs Hassam Premji, Unwalla P and P.

138-23—Judah and S, Khimji Kheraj and Co, vs Kanji Gangji and Co, N C N C Dalal and Co.

339-23—Hiralal and Co, Manordas Suanderji, vs Raichand Mohanlal and Co and anr, Motichand and D.

560-23—Payne and Co, C Stephens, vs C Purshotamdas Amin Dubash and Co.

297-23—Merwanji K and C, Jehangir Homanji Petit, vs John Phillip Gomes and anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

2345-23—Crawford B and Co, McKenzies Ltd v R A Cooper, Mulla and M.

2168-22—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishonbhai Dayal v Ramsarup Bisani and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2478-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thomas Richard Lawrence and another, v The Hindu Button Factory and Button Works Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

2544-24—Nanu H and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramanek v Bvramji Pallonji Elavia, Patell and E.

1471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw and others v Gopaldas Trieumji and others, Dhurmsey D and Co, Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

2380-24—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Manekchand v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

2686-24—Little and Co, W Royle and another v Dosabhoy Pestonji and others, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

2545-24—Tyabji D and Co, Shamji Vallabhji and another v Mohanlal Jugjiwan, Mandlal H and Co.

571-24—Captain and V, Dorothy Bowers v Jane Lashcey, Payne and Co.

2174-24—Mulla and M, Aidan Bullidan v Jiwanlal Prataspji, Kanga and Co, Payne and Co.

4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.

955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres and another, Thakoredas and D.

2516-24—Payne and Co, Khalid bin Mahomed Mishari v Usman bin Abdul Mohsin at Bushier, Dastur & Co.

1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.

2414-24—Mehta L and Co, Madhavji Kanji and others, vs Manockbai Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

2740-24—Dabholker and J, Manockbai Jagjivan, vs Velbai and others, Mehta L and Co.

1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Rupchand, vs Shivdas C Cambatta, Mulla and M.

2252-24—Pandia and Co, Parbhu Khushal, v Manock Laxman Dabholker and J.

2549-24—Pandia and Co, Nathu Kuverji, vs Hirji Nathu, Thakoredas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO SETTLE THE MINUTES OF DRAFT DECREE.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, Climax Industrial Syndicate, vs The Sipra Cotton Spng. and Wg. Mills Ltd and others, Little and Co, Thakoredas and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Hussein Jusab and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.

4282-23—Soondardas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

Appeal No. 63-23-S No. 4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, vs A Durst, Manubhai and Co

LONG CAUSE.

4317-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punjabhai vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Daphtary F and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

934-24—Thakoredas and Co, Badrinarayen Rampratap, vs Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Khandwalla and Chh.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2688-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSE.

2326-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst Harding Ltd, vs D Thacker and Co, Amin and D.

REFERENCE.

41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Dinshaw Manecki Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 44.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

OS. 5008-23—Mulla and M, Banoobai, vs Jijibhoy Merwanji Wadia and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soondardas and Co, Shamrao M and H, Shroff and L, Crawford B and Co, Captain and V.

Os. 5009-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Nusserwanji and others, vs Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soondardas and Co, Shamrao M and H, Shroff and L, Crawford B and C, Captain and V.

OS. 5009-23—Mulla and M, Banoobai, vs. Jijibhoy Merwanji Wadia and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soondardas, and Co, Shamrao M and H, Shroff and L, Crawford B and C, Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas and anr, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrsing Chandmal v Madanlal Gopal, Vachha and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Forday Bros, D B Chagonlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2342-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.

614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

618-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2458-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-23—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodar Mansabi Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Megbji Jotha and Co, and another, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4230-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal Mehta L and Co.

4419-23—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPUREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 52.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2341-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos, v Dharsy Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

1222-24—Matubhai J and M, Mahomed Latif and Co v Nathmal Ganbhirmal, Thakoredas and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1264-24—Amarchand and M, Narbadabai v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.

1409-24—Sukhtanker and G, Patell Bros v Nagarmal Besantilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

318-24—Daphtary F and D, Mohan Devji v Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

858-24—Kapadia and Co, Chandulal Dalichand v GG Soochaka and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

2354-24—Motichand and D, Durgadutt and Co v Hiralal, Tansukhrai Kariwalla, Shahtanker and Co.

1348-24—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Hirjibhai Bantly and another v Bapuji Jamsedji Dubash and others, Dubash & Co.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ramchandraji and Co v Ibrahim Gulam Hussein Ladha, Andride and C.

1876-24—Vachha and Co, Thackar Dosa Murji v Khanderao Vithoba and Co, Anjrada and C.

2781-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Kohaji Dolaji and Co v Mohim Piyaji Vasir and another, Dubash and Co.

ADJOURNED ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

3377-19—In Perseo, Madhavji Lalji v Dayal Topan and others, Trabji D and Co.

3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Shivji and another v Khimji Shamji and others, Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and P.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

In Re: G Jand Wards Act, Mansukhlal H M and Co, v In Re Sorabji J Banaji and another, minors, Tamaisa J Banaji, Petitioner, Shamrao M and H.

Re Indian Company's Act, Shroff and L v The Phoenix Taxi and T Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned.

Re Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K & G v Re Simpson Firth and Co Ltd (In Liquidation), Rustomji P Karawalla, Petitioner, Little and Co.

Arb No. 75-24 and Re Arb Act, Thakoredas and D v Hurdwarmal Bhartia, Applicants, Fulchand Moneichand, Respondents, Amarchand and M.

310-24—M B Chechia and Co, Tobacco Bank v Charry and Chatry, Raghvaya N and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 7.

The Western depression caused nearly general rain or snow in the Kumaon Hills and a few falls of rain in South-east Punjab. It also intensified the disturbed conditions in South Central where widespread rain occurred with a few falls in Bihar and Orissa.

The chief amounts are:—Naukhali and Barisal one and a half inches; Khulna and Balasore one; Chakrata three-quarters; and Mukteshwar a half.

The fresh Western disturbance is affecting Persia.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Assam and North Burma and decrease in the Kumaon Hills.

Summary of forecast of the winter rainfall and snowfall of North-west India:—The winter rainfall of North-west India together with the snowfall on the Western Himalayas may be expected to be normal or in slight excess.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, January, 6.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.848 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	73.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	66.5 "
Dew Point	.. ..	61.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	67% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	79.6 "
Minimum do. do.	..	70.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	139 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	7	9 36	25 0	7	3 55	21 4
		22 47	27 5		15 33	17 6
Th.	8	10 38	25 4	8	4 36	20 1
		23 21	28 0		16 8	17 8
Fri.	9	10 56	25 7	9	5 14	20 2
		23 50	28 5		16 41	16 7
Sat.	10	14 58	26 5	10	0 49	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	11	6 36	25 4	11	0 27	21 4
		20 25	25 3		13 18	18 5
M.	12	0 52	29 0	12	6 56	19 5
		12 40	26 3		18 21	16 1
Tu.	13	1 18	28 9	13	7 27	19 8
		13 12	26 3		18 52	16 6

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 8 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Jan. 9 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Jan 10 (Sat) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 18m.
Jan 11 (Sun) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 18m.

COLOURS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger, Rs. 71.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow, Rs. 73.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste I. P., Rs. 69.
Congo Red, Rs. 1-8.
Nigrosene Xls, Rs. 1-8.
Sulphuric Black, As. 15.
Purpurine Benzo, Rs. 2.
Purpurine Delta, Rs. 2-8.
Malachite Green, Rs. 3.
Magenta Xls, Rs. 6.
Hemetine Xls, Rs. 1-4.
Indenthrene Blue, Rs. 4.
Soluble Blue, Rs. 8.
Fast Red, Rs. 5-8.

THE MONARCH OF AGUE MIXTURES is
BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS is
BELL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY No. 7 THE AGUE MIXTURE FOR MONARCHS.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 642.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 692.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 682.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 215.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.76.
London—Paris Frcs 88.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.30
London—Brussels Frcs 95.60.
London—Rome Liras 113.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

Exchange market closed steady with sellers at 1s. 6d.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/6.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T February 1/6.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T April 1/6.
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T June 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 7/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Bombay, Jan. 7.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 3 per cent.
One month 3½ per cent.
Three months 4½ per cent
Six months 5½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.

London, Jan. 6.

Tele. 1/6 1/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4.7.7 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/8 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 7.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/16
Fcs Demand	...
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	158
Shanghai	215
Japan	108
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

London, Jan. 6.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 22 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 22 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China bought and sold.—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 6.

Stockholm	17.68
Christiania	31.31
Amsterdam	11.73
Switzerland	24.46
Belgium (Yesterday's)	95.74
Athens	
Prague	158.00

5th Cuban Sugar Feb. Sellers 14/ 1/2.

New York, Jan. 6.

Demand Bills 4.75.87.

London, Jan. 6.

Exchange on London in:—
Paris 88.57
Germany 20.010.000 M.
Italy Closed.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/8.
Conversion Loan £77 11/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 5/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £117.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 7/8.

DISCOUNTS.

Discount Bank Bills:—
3 M/st 3 13/16.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

3½ per cent Government Paper 67/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/2
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/9
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Market closed very steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 74/4, Central Bank 22/8 and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 422/8, Bombay Cotton 520, Bombay Dyeing 990, Bradbury 500, Century 595, Cent. India 540, Colaba Land 161/4, Coorla 155, Crescent 251/4, Currim 410, Dawn 611/4, Edw. Sassoon 187/8, Elphinstone 35, Fazulbhoy 942/8, Gokak 101/4, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 403/12, Kastoorchand 127/8, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1220, Laxmi Cotton 4550, Madhowji 362/8, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2700, Meyer Sassoon 127/8, Morarji 2475, New Great 431/4, New City 302/8, Pabani 365, Pearls 585, Phoenix 560, Simplex 238/12, Swan 1040, Swadeshi 630, Tata Mill 162/8, Vishnu Cotton 1700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 190, B. Burma 325, B. Burma N. I. 76/4, Bt. Bur. Pet. 4/13, Bombay Tram. 93/12, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 8/8, Katni ord 50, Katni def 150, New India 12, Shivrajpur 49/8, Tata Iron ord 11, Tata Iron def 35, Tata Hydro 662/8, Scindia Steam 6/8 xd.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 6.

Hongkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £20 7/8.
National Bank £48 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £11 1/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

No allotments were made at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, the 6th January, 1925, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 97,00,000.

Rs. one crore will be offered for sale next week.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Jan. 6.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of India Council Bills.

No applications were received for deferred and immediate Telegraphic Transfers and allotments nil. Amount offered for sale next week 1.00.00.000 rupees.

Immediate Telegraphic Transfers was 1/6.

The highest tender received for deferred and

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 6.

Karachi Barley Jan/Feb. Sellers 42/3.

Indian 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 20.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/1/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/1.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/11.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/5.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/3.

London, Jan. 6.

Bar gold ready s. 87/7.
Silver ready d. 32/6.
Silver forward d 32/5

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Market closed uncertain, but is steady at present. India bought to cover sales. China was seller at higher rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 7.

Ready:—22-11-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Posh.	22-5-3			22-5-3
Maha	22-1-3			22-1-3

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—0—0
Maha 0—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 7.

Ready:—72-15-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Posh	72-13-0		72-6-0	72-6 0
Maha	72-10-0		72-2-0	72-2-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—12—0
Maha 2—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 7.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 36 to 43 points in New York futures. The market advanced on local traders buying. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 14 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 6th instant from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

"Technical readjustment influenced by strength in securities and grain markets."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, cable under date 6th instant (4-35 p.m.) as under:—

"Apparently speculative element in America tired of holding cotton throwing considerable lines over producing weakness. Looks like lower in the immediate future, but consider next crop round present prices attractive."

Owing to the advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 454½, i.e., Re. 1 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 456. Around this level one of the Japanese Houses and Brokers sold which caused the market to recede to Rs. 454. The market again advanced to Rs. 456½ on Shroffs buying and after a small fluctuation closed at Rs. 456 at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 455 and going up by half a rupee, closed at Rs. 454½ at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Marwari Shroffs.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 449 and immediately advanced to Rs. 452 on Shroff's buying. Around this level other Shroffs were sellers and the prices eased to Rs. 449½. The market again improved to Rs. 452½ on general buying and closed at Rs. 452 at 4-30 p.m. whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 437½ and going up to Rs. 438 declined to Rs. 434½ on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 436½ at 4-30 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal January was quoted at Rs. 383 and March Rs. 377 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was good.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, January 7.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	454 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	385
" "	March	..	378
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	452 1/2
" "	March	..	435 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 7.

Description.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	407	387
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	465	450
M. G. Khandesh ..	460	445

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 7.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	455
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	383
" "	March	..	377
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	452
" "	March	..	436

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 7, Ready Jan.

Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	..	400/10	..	
"	F.G.M.G.	..	380/85	..	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	400/10	..	
"	F.G.M.G.	..	380/85	..	
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	..	460/65	470/72	Ready average.
Nagpur ..	..	..	460/65	470/72	
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	..	455/60	465	
Pulgaon ..	" "	..	455/60	465	
Dhamangaon	" "	..	450/55	..	
Amraoti ..	" "	..	445/55	460	
Khamgaon-Akola	"	..	445/55	460	
Mulkapur	" "	..	440/45	..	
Khandesh	" "	..	440/45	..	
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..	
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	
" Fully Good	"	..	..	..	
Muthia	Fine "	..	..	..	
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..	
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..	
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..	
Westerns	"	..	520	..	
"	H.G.	..	..	..	
Miraj	M.G.	..	520		
Cambodia	"	..	550		

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

January 7.

New York Market 6th Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.36	Jan.		23.72	+36
23.63	Mar.	23.86+23	24.04	+41
23.93	May		24.32	+39
24.06	Jul.		24.47	+41
23.43	Oct		23.86	+43

New York Spot on 5th, 23.85 —45; New Orleans 23.45 —50.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on trade buying and on cessation of long liquidation. Very steady market, May highest 24.54 (2.59 p.m.), lowest 24.03 (11.49 a.m.), range .51 points.

Liverpool Market 6th Jan.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.76	Jan.			12.88	+12
12.84	Mar.	12.85+01	12.90+06	12.96	+12
12.91	May	12.94+03		13.04	+13
12.91	Jul.			13.05	+14
12.62	Oct.			12.75	+13
	Egyptian				
26.85	Mar.			....	
25.87	May			26.30	+43
24.95	Jul.			25.30	+35
21.20	Nov.			....	

Telegraphic market advices:—Tone of market good. Trade fixing call sales. American cross rate 4.75 1/2.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 6.

Futures at New York.—

January	23.72
March	24.04
May	24.32
July	24.47

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.—

January	12.88
March	12.96
May	13.04
July	13.05

COTTON. OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

January	12.80
February	12.83
March	12.90
May	12.97
July	12.96
October	12.67
January	12.55
Egyptians.—	
March	27.45
May	26.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

January	12.88
February	12.89
March	12.96
April	12.93
May	13.04
June	13.03
July	13.05
August	12.97
September	12.89
October	12.95
November	12.66
December	12.63
January	12.62

Tone.—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 bales.
Mid Americans Spot United Standard 13.04 more inquiry.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.75.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	23.89
May	24.17
July	24.33

New York Noon Call.

March	23.75
May	24.05
July	24.20

New Orleans 10 a.m.

January	23.66
May	24.02

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Scinde Good	10.55
Fully Good	10.95
Fine	11.35
Bengal Good	10.65
Fully Good	11.05
Fine	11.45
Oomra Good	10.95
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.95
Broach Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

January	28.05
February	27.60
March	27.25
April	26.80
May	26.50
June	25.80
July	25.30
August	25.05
September	24.50
October	24.15
November	21.45
December	21.35
January	21.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	63,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York.—	
January	23.72
March	24.04
May	24.32
July	24.47
Spot Cotton at New York	24.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.85
Futures at New Orleans.—	
May	23 92
July	24.19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	23 1/2
Silver Foreign mined	68 1/2

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 6.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. Sellers 66/3.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. Sellers 66/9.
Tone:—Dull and lower.
Australian Jan/Feb. Paid Sellers 66.
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb. Value 63/3.
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb. London Value 62/3.
Tone:—Dull and lower.
Bombay Club No. 1 and 2 nominal.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January, 7. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	52 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 11 0	14 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 7 0	13 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	73 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	67 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	38 0 0	5 12 0
Castorseed	66 0 0	13 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	0 0 0	5 12 0
Jira	16 0 0	..

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 15 0
Linseed, May	14 1 3
Groundnuts J/F ..	67 8 0
Cotton Seed J/F ..	5 11 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15D/J	14 4 0
Castor Seed M-M ..	12 10 0
Cotton Seed M-M. ..	0 0 0

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Jan/Feb. Quoted £4 7/8.
Tone:—Dull and prices easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Jan/Apl. Paid 48/3.
May/Aug. Done and Sellers 48/9.
Linseed La-Plata Argentine closed dull and lower at £22 1/2 Paid and Sellers for Jan./Feb. Shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay Sellers for Jan./Feb. £10 7/8.
Castorseed Bombay Sellers for Jan./Feb. £24 3/8. Inactive to sell higher.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Feb. Sellers 20/7 1/2.
June/July Sellers 17/3.
July/Septr. Sellers 17/1 1/2.
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay:—
July/Septr. Sellers 17/3 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Septr. Sellers 17 3 1/2.
Tone:—Sugar Market was firmer with good business in New Crop.

METAL REPORT.

London, Jan. 6.

Tin Block 274 1/2.

London, Jan. 6.

English best Selected Copper £71.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £67 3/8.
Copper Braziers £87.
Yellow Metal 8 3/16.
Hard Spelter 30 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets £17 1/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, January 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 7.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1/4	64 12 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 ..		57 8 0
" " to 1		58 0 0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1-4 ..		65 0 0

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 6.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb./March. 19 1/4.
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot January 18 7/8.
Tone:—Opened irregular but closed steadier.

RAPESEED.

London, Jan. 6.

Ferozepore Real Bold Jan/Feb. Sellers 220 3/4
Toria Closed firm at £23 5/8 nearest Value for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Hamburg.
Business was done to-day in Linseed La-Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. Shipmen to Hull at £22 1/2 and for Feb/Mar. at £2 5/8.
In Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi arrived at 63 1/2 and for afloat for Hll at 63/9.
In Castor Oil firsts at 68.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 6th January, 1925.

Cotton	2656 Bales.
Wheat	1926 Cwts.
Linseed	609 "
Rapeseed etc.	30 "
Gingellyseed	1339 "
Poppyseed	53 "
Groundnuts	1585 "
Castorseed	350 "
Rice	3272 "
Myrabollams	157 "
Cottonseed	5301 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	226 "
Juwar	86 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	65 "
Bajri	381 "
Coal	153 Tons

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 6.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 7

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Amedabad Advance ..	415	420	
Bombay Cotton	520	520	
Bombay Dyeing	962 1/2-975	1000-992 1/2-986 1/4 990	
Century	481 1/4-487 1/2	500-487 1/2-495	
Nagpur	522 1/2-540	537 1/2-540	
Colaba	162 1/2-160	161 1/4	
Crescent	245-251 1/4	252 1/2-250	
Indore	390-402 1/2	405-402 1/2	
Kohinoor	1220	1220	
New Great	405-418 3/4	420 432 1/2	
Pearl	570-576 1/4	585-590-581 1/4 586 1/4	
Phœnix	555	560	
Bharucha	102 1/2	100	
Simplex	225-241 1/4	246 1/4-242 1/2	
Swan	1040	1040	
Swadesh	615	617 1/2-632 1/2-630	
Pabhancy	350	365	
Fazal	922 1/2-932 1/2	940-942 1/2-933 3/4 942 1/2	
Mathuradas	230	230	
Tata Mill	165	162 1/2	
Globe	52 1/2	52 1/2	
Mysore	116 1/4	116 1/4	
Madhavji	366 1/4-367 1/2 362 1/2	365-362 1/2	
Finlay	750	750	
Gokak	101 1/4	101 1/4	
Edward Sassoon ..	187 1/2	187 1/2	
Meyer Sassoon ..	127 1/2	127 1/2	
Alcock	190	190	
Bombay Burma Old ..	325	325	
Bombay Elec Tram ..	87 1/2	93 3/4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	62 1/2	62 1/2	
Bundi Cement	8 5/8	8 1/2	
Central E. Mining ..	30 1/2	31 1/4	
Indian Cement	37 1/2	37 1/2	
Tata Steel Ord.	10 3/4-11	11	
Tata Steel Defd.	32 1/2-35	32 1/2-35	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Elphinstone High School Centenary Celebrations—Speech Day. H. E. the Governor to preside. 3-45 p.m.

Ephinx Hockey League—Y. M. C. A., Byculla vs. I. L. I., Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 9.

S. S. "China" with English mails of December 25, due at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 10.

The s. s. China with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 17.

Elphinstone College Social Gathering.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

S S "Macfarlane" left Suez evening of 5th instant.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Mandali will be held on Sunday next at 3-30 pm. (S. T.) in the Gokhale Education Society's High School at Girgaum Back Road.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall tomorrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. (B. T.) to consider the first report of the Sub-Committee appointed to take the necessary steps in regard to the Introduction of Free and Compulsory Education in F and G Wards.

DAYANAND SHATABDI.

Half day during Dayanand Shatabdi, to be held at Brindralean from 15th to 21st February, has been allotted for cow question. All individuals throughout India interested in Cow problem are hereby requested to send proposals. Societies are requested to send in the names of delegates to, Prem Narain Saksena, Convener, Bareilly by 1st February, 1925.

PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

In the Swadeshi Exhibition which was organised at Belgaum in connection with the session of the National Congress, a centre of popular attraction was Mr. Phadke's group of wax and clay models including the realistic scene of Mahatma Gandhi's operation at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. Vast crowds besieged the show every day, admission being free. Mahatma Gandhi visited it on the 29th ultimo and is reported to have been much struck with the artist's skill and ingenuity. The show has now been removed to Sholapur in connection with some fair there.

NARAYAN GURU VYAYAMSHALA.

Shree Narayan Guru Adya Vyayamshala Baroda, held the 22nd monthly wrestling tournament on Sunday, the 4th January, 1925, where about 25 pairs made a good show. The students of this Vyayamshala have won gold and silver medals in the tournaments held by the Deccan Gymkhana this year. Master Apte secured a light weight championship medal while Master Thorat could win the championship gold medal in Gymnasium. Masters Thorat and Date evinced great skill and agility and were given skill medals.

X'MAS ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDRA.

The members of the well-known Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union, Bandra, gave very enjoyable evening Open Air Variety Entertainment on Christmas Day in the St. Stanislaus' School Compound under the presidentship of Rev. Fr. M. Marti, S.J..

The programme under the able direction of Mr. Lawrence D'Mello, director of the Union was full of merriment and pleasure, consisting of variety, comic and catchie songs, duets, quartettes, dances, sketches and a very side-splitting. Marathi Farce:—"Lakhachi Bara Hazar", assisted by a Jazz Band composed of the members of the Union.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

In response to an invitation his holiness Swami Shivananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission and Order and a direct disciple of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, will be arriving in Bombay from Madras in company with Swami Sharvananda, President of the Ramakrishna Math, Madras, on or about the 11th instant. This is the first time that the President of the Ramakrishna Mission comes to Bombay and it is proposed to give him a suitable address of welcome in public. A series of public addresses on Vedanta will be delivered by Swami Sharvananda. Both the Swamies will be residing at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, during their stay in Bombay.

LECTURES ON FIRST AID.

Lectures on "First aid to the injured" under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association will commence Classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, L.B.E., from Sunday the 11th January, 19[illegible] in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone Hi[illegible] School, Dhobi Talao. The course consists [illegible] about eight lectures, fully illustrated with diagrams, charts, etc., on human anatomy, and physiology, circulatory, respiratory, digestive and nervous systems, fractures, drowning, and poisoning etc., one hour, every Sunday from 3 to 4 p.m., (S. T.). No fees are received for imparting this very useful instruction. The classes are open for collegians, students of higher classes, and other English speaking gentlemen of all communities. Intending gentlemen are requested to attend at the Elphinstone High School on Sunday next at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held on the 22nd ultimo at the Servants of India Society Hall when among others the following gentlemen were present. Messrs. Ginwalla, Joshi, Jhabvala, Pandit, Bole, Jamshetji P. E., P. Mahadu, Bole and Dubash. Mr. Ginwalla was voted to the chair.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, among the resolutions passed were (1) requesting the Workers Amelioration Fund Committee to grant a sum of Rs. 500 for the purpose of carrying on propaganda among the labourers of Bombay to arouse their interest in the working of the All-India Trade Union Congress; (2) The fees for visitors and distinguished visitors to the Congress were fixed as Re. 1 and Rs. 25 respectively; (3) Fees for delegates and members of the Reception Committee were fixed at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively; (4) Outside Unions were requested to send their delegation fees and submit their resolutions.

LAST SATURDAY
DID YOU BACK MACDONALD Rs. 253/8?
IF NOT, WHY DID YOU NOT CARE TO GET
TURF EXPERT'S CARDS?
THEY ALSO CONTAINED SEVERAL WINS.
A NUMBER OF PLACES AND FIVE DEAD CERTAINTIES.
DON'T MISS NEXT SATURDAY.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
190, Hornby, Road, Fort.

POLICE COURT.

BOXING DAY ROBBERY.

ACCUSED REMANDED TO CUSTODY.

Hyder Ismail, Francis Fernandez, Gulam Rasi, Mohidin Abu Baker, Mahomed Umar and Shabuddin Currim were hauled up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on charges of robbery and abetment.

Sergeant Hyde who prosecuted, applied for a remand as the accused were arrested on Wednesday at about 12-30 a.m. It was stated that accused were arrested in connection with the robbery of Mr. R. Reich at Ballard Estate on the night of December 26.

Mr. Reich was returning to the Grand Hotel at 10 p.m. when he received a blow on his head that made him unconscious. The assailants robbed Mr. Reich to the extent of Rs. 200 and made good their escape.

His Worship remanded the accused into police custody till the 17th instant.

OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC SERVANT.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 20.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar put up Ishwarlal Bhawa before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of obstructing a public servant in discharge of his duty.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

Sheik Mahomed Khudabux, police constable No. 3021A deposed that on Tuesday evening he was engaged in arresting hawkers near Anjuman-i-Islam when the accused came from behind and asked him not to trouble the hawkers. The witness asked the accused to mind his business, when the accused pushed him with the result that the hawkers managed to evade arrest.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said that he requested the constable to let them go when the complainant began to abuse him and got wild. The constable of his own accord let go the hawkers and dragged him instead to the police station.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED GETS 9 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Guider put up Chandrakant Dhondu on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of various sums of money amounting in all to Rs. 2,705.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused was in the service of the Petrol Supplying Co., at Colaba. It was one of his duties to carry cheques, money and other things from Colaba to the Company's head office in Nagdevi Street. The accused was alleged to have misappropriated the amount between the period of October 25 and December 17. The fraud committed by the accused went undetected for a time, but when his substitute who was working for him in his absence found an account book missing which later on led to the discovery of the misappropriation.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had made good the amount.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to 9 months' hard labour.

AN EXTRAVAGANT LIFE

POLICE CONSTABLE KILLS HIMSELF

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Sheikh Ibrahim Manu a police constable of F Division who was found with wounds on the neck and in the abdomen in his room in the police quarters at De Lisle Road on Monday evening and died in J J Hospital under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Sakinabi, wife of the deceased, said they had married four months ago and were boarding for the last one month with the deceased's cousin Koolsumbi. At 10 a.m. on Monday the deceased came and took his food in uniform. He returned at 2 p.m. in plain clothes and seemed to be under the influence of an intoxicating drug. Deceased asked witness to spread out his bed. He took off his clothes and sat on the bed. Deceased then said that a letter had been sent to her father and that if he came she should go with him. He then told Koolsumbi that his dead body should not be allowed to rot and he thanked her for giving him food. He asked both the women to leave the room As they refused he got up and tried to push them out of the room. They struggled with him and he fastened the door and sat against it. He then struck himself in the abdomen with a pen knife which his cousin tried to snatch from him. He again struck himself in the abdomen and went on to the bed and then struck the knife on the throat. Witness ran out of the room and raised an alarm.. Inspector Chapman then came and removed him to J J Hospital. The deceased was heavily in debt and had taken ornaments from his cousin which he had not returned. He was extravagent, took liquor and gambled on horses and in other ways.

Inspector Chapman said he saw the man bleeding from wounds in the abdomen. His eyes were closed but was still breathing. He stretched out his hand to the witness and said "Khajas" (dead). Witness asked him by whom and why it had been done. The deceased replied that at 2 p.m. he had taken opium. On being asked the reason he said "bohut karai" (heavy debts).

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 1st week of 1925, ending 3rd January, the total mortality 656 was 27 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 27.08. These figures compare favourably with those for the 1st week of 1924 when the mortality was 733 and death rate 30.74 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 809 and death rate 38.47.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 223 as against nil and 242 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 130 were among infants under one year of age; 22 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small pox caused 4 attacks and 1 death. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 473 and compares favourably with that for the 1st week of 1924 when the figure was 446, and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924) viz. 448.

THE WAKF ACT.

IMMEDIATE ENFORCEMENT URGED.

The Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam, Bombay has passed the following resolution:—

"The Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam manifests its entire agreement and records its complete satisfaction respecting the unanimous passing of a resolution pertaining to the all important Mussalman Wakf Act by the All-India Moslem League at its sessions held on 31st December 1924 in Bombay. The Anjuman now requests His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, respecting the immediate enforcement of the Wakf Act without a grant of exemption to any community in the Bombay Presidency. Such an action on the part of the Government is of utmost importance in view of the fact that various Moslem charities, trust properties and funds are being grossly neglected and criminally abused."

COUNTRY'S REPLY TO LORD READING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is said, that during the last X'mas week, Lords Reading and Lytton had an exciting time over the phone! Belgaum Bombay and Lucknow were in constant demand; and everytime and from every place, the news was depressing!

(1) "What about Belgaum", was the query from H. E. "The Congress, the Khilafat Conference, the Hindu Sabha and the non-Brahmin Conference have all denounced the Bengal Ordinance"!

(2) "What about Lucknow?" inquired H.E.—"Sir, the Liberals have also condemned the Ordinance."!

(3) "What about Bombay?"—"The Muslim League and the Indian Christian Conference—they too have disapproved of the Bengal Ordinance"!

(4) "Well, Lord Lytton, what have you to say to this?"—"Well, well, Your Excellency, I have neither your gift of the gab; nor have I the Publicity Committee of Sir Malsolm Hailey! And my Muslim ex-Ministers have bungled badly!"—Pity.—Will Lord Reading persist in misreading the considered opinion of the whole country? —Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I will be highly obliged if you will kindly spare some space in your paper for the following few lines in the interest of the residents of Kurla.

Your paper has published the G. R. regarding the dissolution of the present Municipal Board of Kurla for reason noted in the same; and you have advised the voters of Kurla in your "Notes of the Day," to elect the best and proper candidates, who will not misuse the power and confidence reposed in them.

So far the action taken by Government of Bombay and the advice given by you is concerned I have nothing to say, but I would like to bring to your notice as well as the Government of Bombay through your paper, that the decision to hold a fresh election on the strength of the old electoral roll will not achieve the objects. The roll as it stands at present is quite incomplete and out of date as it was prepared some three years ago, even at that time it was not upto-date and any one with some imagination will admit that a new electoral roll is a necessity taking into consideration the vast increase of new buildings and population that has mostly come from Bombay owing to want of room there. The special feature being that the new comers are educated and have some idea of their responsibility in voting. The rest almost all being ignorant as regards their duty gave their votes in the past to any one who asked for and the result is the present state which has culminated in the dissolution of the Municipality.

Under these circumstances, it is the general opinion of the educated populace of Kurla that a fresh electoral roll should be prepared and then the election should take place. Already a petition signed by several people has been submitted to the Collector and the Governor asking for a new roll and a public meeting is to be organised demanding the same.

I am informed that some of the present Municipal members had been to see the Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla Minister for Local Self-Government, with a request to postpone the fresh election till the new electoral roll was ready; the request was not granted as to why that is not known taking into consideration the time required for conducting the enquiry into the affairs of the Municipality and publishing the G. R. The period of a month or two that may be required to prepare the fresh roll is not too long.

I would like to make it clear that without a fresh roll the chances of achieving the end in view of the Government are very small. The present councilors are going to stand again as they take the G. R. as a challenge and they are sure to try their best to come back again.

The educated voters are trying their best to take advantage of the chance given by the Government. But the old and incomplete roll is a hindrance, and if they are not successful they are not to be blamed. The majority of voters at Kurla are ignorant and the little element of educated voters is not sufficient to obtain good results. By the creation of new and up-to-date roll, many educated people will be enfranchised and the hands of the handful of present educated voters will be strengthened to some extent, otherwise there is great likelihood of the same members being elected and the Government might be obliged to find out some other means such as transferring this town to the control of the Bombay Municipality or suspend the Municipality which is not desirable.

Will the Government of Bombay, specially Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla consider over these things and grant the request of the people of Kurla and thus enable them to make use of the opportunity as best as they can and thus help the Government in turn to achieve their object.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. GHATE,
A Voter of the Kurla Municipality.
Kurla, Jan. 7.

MADRAS SWARAJISTS.

IN RIGHT EARNEST TO CARRY OUT CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The Swarajists in Madras have begun in right earnest to carry out the resolution of the Congress. A very largely attended meeting was held this evening at Gokhale Hall under the Presidency of Dr. U. Ramarow when Messrs S. Srinivas Iyengar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, V. Ramadas and S. Satyamurthy addressed the meeting. Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar spoke on three main items of the Congress programme namely, boycott of foreign cloth capture of local bodies and Hindu-Muslim unity. He appealed to the people to capture the local bodies and take to bondspinning to bring about boycott of foreign cloth. He spoke vehemently on communal representation and stated his conviction that communalism was opposed to nationalism and appealed to the leaders not to compromise on this question.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar touched on the same subject and appealed for reasonable settlement thereof. He spoke at length on the Swaraj Party's programme and pointed out how it was a party of attack by all other parties in the country. He briefly referred to its achievements in the past and appealed to the people to support them in the struggle against the Bureaucracy.

Mr. Satyamurthi gave his impressions of the Belgaum Congress and stated that the pact was not rushed through, but was before the country for over three months. He wormly defended the yarn franchise on the ground that if it was a mistake the nation had a right to commit mistake and if it succeeded it would be a magnificent triumph. Even if it failed it would be a success to the extent it has succeeded. He appealed to the Swarajists to loyally carry it out, to convince Mahatmaji and the Congress of their sincerity at Cawnpore and to make the Congress accept their programme and give the lead in next election. He then dealt at length on Lalaji's statement about the Swarajists contempting taking office and pointed out that there were peculiar circumstances in the C. P. which justified this matter being considered by their party, but he assured them that there was no possibility of the Swarajists taking office, because it was not in the interest of the country. The Swarajists having been elected on their tickets could not take office without reception. He pleaded for some charity and Kindly judgment on the Swaraj Party and appealed to the people to join it. He finally referred to the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress and stated that it would either be a force or be absorbed by great Non-Brahmin leaders like Mahatmaji, Lalaji Das and Ali Brothers. With a further exhortation from the President to join the Congress and the Swaraj Party the meeting dispersed late at night.

A BOGUS REPRESENTATIVE.

The Manager of Vishwamitra wires from Calcutta under date Jan. 7.

We have received numerous complaints from all quarters about one Vishwanath Kapur, posing as a representative of the Vishwamitra. He has no authority to collect money on our behalf. The public should be on their guard against such deception. We disclaim responsibility for money realised by Vishwanath.

GUJERAT GINNING MILL.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes to us to say:—

The Gujerat Ginning Mill where a terrible accident occurred in July last has been allowed to resume work. Before the Mill started adequate steps were taken to ensure the strengthening of the Mill building. The roof was lightened and strengthened and other safeguards inserted, the work in progress being surveyed by an architect from time to time. A preliminary trial with the machinery running was witnessed by the Inspector of Factories, Ahmedabad, together with the Executive Engineer, and the Chief Inspector of Factories has also seen the Mill under working conditions and has found them satisfactory.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

It is announced that Suez canal transit dues will be reduced by 25 centimes from 1st April.—Reuter.

The "Daily Express" says every airforce pilot will henceforth be equipped with parachute wherever he is flying. Pilots and observer officers are already learning best methods of throwing themselves from machines about to crash.—Reuter.

Sir Douglas Dawson has retired as the State Chamberlain under the age limit.—Reuter.

FIRE IN KOHINOOR MILL.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning in the Blow Room of the Kohinoor Mill situated at Naigam Road, Dadar. It appears at about 10 o'clock a mill operative saw smoke issuing from the blow room and raised an alarm. The fire brigades were communicated with and in a few minutes fire engine from Byculla under Mr. Fox followed by fire engines from Mahim and Dadar repaired to the scene and started operation of putting out the fire which was brought under control after about half an hour. The fire seems to have been caused by sparks from waste opener machinery. The extent of damage is not known but the property was covered by insurance.

TRAMWAY FARES.

DISPUTE BETWEEN COMPANY AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

With reference to the dispute between the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and the Municipal Corporation regarding the fare to be charged on the line extending from the Grant Road Terminus to Govalia Tank Statue, the General Manager of the Company has addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner in which, he informs the latter that the company's Directors have appointed Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to act as arbitrator on behalf of the Company. The letter goes on to state further that in view of the then recent decision of the Municipal Corporation under which the whole of the company's proposals for an enhancement of fares on the combined system had been rejected, the only alternative left to the company is to prepare a schedule of fares for introduction on or having regard to the extensions made upto that date, and to submit them to the Corporation for approval and that this schedule of fares is in course of preparation, and will shortly be submitted to the Corporation for approval. The letter suggests that in the event of the Corporation declining to sanction such fares, the question whether or not the rates suggested should be charged by the company over the extensions, and whether, if not, what other rates should be so charged, should be referred to the same tribunal as that to which it is now proposed to refer the dispute regarding the fare to be charged on the Gowalia Tank Extension.

As to the complaint regarding the extra fares charged on the Tank Bunder Extension, the letter suggests that the question whether or not the said charge has been approved by the Corporation or if not whether or not the fares in question should be charged by the Company over the Extension and whether, if not, what other fare should be so charged should be submitted to arbitration for decision.

CIVIL COURT AT BANDRA.

IMPERATIVE NEED FOR WHOLE-TIME JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Jan. 6.

The Civil Court which was some time ago established in Bandra as a tentative measure has been functioning long enough for those in authority to form an estimate of its value and to take necessary steps for its improvement so that the public can get the full possible benefit of its existence.

The Bandra Civil Court, as it is at present constituted, is presided over by the Second Class Sub-Judge of Thana, who sits in the Bandra Municipal Hall twice a week, namely, on Fridays and Saturdays. On other days he works at Thana.

Small Cause Suits involving claims up to Rs. 200 and Regular Suits up to Rs. 5,000 are heard in the Bandra Court—only heard; while all the very troublesome, expensive and dilatory preliminary bothersome ordeal of filing suits and presenting affidavits has to be gone through at Thana as in the days of old. Even for execution arrangements suitors have now to make their wearisome and costly pilgrimage to Thana.

From the very satisfactory manner in which the tentative measure has worked there is no doubt that there is ample justification for having a whole-time judge at Bandra, fully equipped with an efficient personnel so that all Court work from the filing of suits to the execution of decrees could be done at Bandra and suitors saved from the necessity of having to make long journeys to Thana in connection with their cases.

It is true that the District Judge, Mr. Dadiba Mehta, has evinced a keen interest in the working of the Bandra Civil Court and it is hoped he is satisfied that Government will be fully justified in extending its usefulness in the manner suggested and anxiously awaited by the public.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

In the Share Market jutes in sympathy with an easier market for hessians the speculative shares opened weaker and a similar tone was reflected in the hundred rupee denominations. Birds group however were in demand and towards the close rates firmed up all round. In coals beyond some enquiry for Bhalgora, Ghusick and New Beerbhoom there was no change in the general position. Talcher also was better. Teas exhibited no alterations and on the whole the tone was fairly steady. In miscellaneous Bengal Telephone showed an advance on buyers coming out otherwise this section was featureless. Government securities continue steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent Bonds 1933 97/4, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/3, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 100/12, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1400.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat Railway 64, Sara Serajgunge Railway 71/8, Shahadra Delhi Saharanpur Railway 116.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/10, Bengal Nagpur 23/8, Kesoram 5/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 670, Anglo India 434, Auckland 305, Barnagore 179, Birla 10, Birla pref 78, Belvedere 618, Caledonian 626, Cheviot 310, Clive 45/12, Dalhousie 427, Fort Gloster 1910/8, Fort William 404, Howrah 47, Hukumchand 11/4, Kankinarrah 543, Kamarhatty 683/8, Kamarhatty pref 101, Kinnison 1010/8, Lansdowne 969, Lawrence 695, Lothian 453/8, National 34/14, Naihati 557, Orient 238/8, Presidency 2, Union 691/8, Standard 497/8, Standard pref 99, Waverley 8/3.

Coals:—Bengal 575, Bhalgora 9/12, Burrakur 29/4, Ghusick and Muslia 16/4, Katras Jherria 97/8, Lakurka 21/12, Minto 17/8, Nasira 14/8, New Beerbhoom 35, Searsole 14, Talcher 6/10.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone 6, Indian Iron and Steel 22/8, Marshalls 3, Hooghly Flour 27/8, Associated Hotels pref 41/8, Burma Finance 2/8, Central Hydraulic 241/8, Fertabpore Sugar 10 per cent perf 11/8.

Tea Companies:—Bhatkawa 70/8, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 380, Dhanseri 6/4, East India 25, Loobah 18/8, New Samanbagh 43/4, Rutema 21, Rajabari 25/12, Teloijan 7, Tezpore 13/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one-thirty-second pence, and demand bills were one shilling six and one-sixteenth pence.

GODOWN BROKEN INTO.

Damoder Madhavji, manager of Damoder Haridas and Company of Mangaldas Market reports to the police that on Tuesday evening he closed the godown and went home. At 4-30 a.m. on Wednesday he was informed that the godown was broken into and some property was stolen. He went to the godown and found that two bales of Susie checks, each bale containing 75 tahas, valued at Rs. 600 were stolen.

A MUNICIPAL BANK!

TO AVOID BORROWING

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, moved that: "The attention of the Corporation be drawn to the following from "The Manchester Guardian," dated the 11th December 1924, and they be requested to refer the same to the Committee for increasing the resources of the Corporation for consideration and report:—

'MUNICIPAL BANKING.

'The Birmingham Municipal Bank, which was established five years ago, has now 25 branches and its deposits total £5,000,000. There are already some 100,000 depositors, and new accounts are opened at the rate of about 600 per week. The bank operates more as a trustee savings bank than as a joint-stock bank, and its object is the encouragement of thrift. Interest at 4½ per cent. is paid on the deposits, which are invested with the Corporation for Municipal purposes and in easily-realisable Government securities. As a consequence of this, Birmingham does not need to go into the market for loans so often as other corporations, who usually have to pay at least 4½ per cent. for their money. Thus the Bank helps to keep the rates down. Although the Bank might find difficulty in meeting its obligations in the case of a panic it is thought that panic will be prevented by the knowledge that the whole resources of the Corporation are the guarantee behind the Bank. One important function undertaken is the advancing of money to assist house-purchases. The borrower is charged 5 per cent. for the loan, and a charge of 10s. is made for the valuation of the property. Total advances for this purpose now amount to £875,000, and the number of mortgages held is 2,241."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the article enlightened him very much. At Birmingham the municipal administration seemed to be full of promise and the Bombay Municipal Corporation might explore how far it was possible to carry out this scheme in future in Bombay.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that the idea was fine and it would be better if the question had gone to a sub-committee.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said the Standing Committee could not dispose of a matter like this. It should be first discussed in the Corporation or it should be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Commissioner welcomed the idea of a Municipal Bank but said it required a capital of at least two to three crores of rupees. He also required assistance of some members to go through the details before he prepared a report.

The matter was after some discussion referred to a sub-committee.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

TRAINER AND JOCKEY CAUTIONED.

The Stewards held an inquiry on the running of Arrowy in the Moderate Plate and Golden Vision in the Rous Handicap, after hearing the explanation of the Jockeys concerned, one of the Stipendary Stewards and the official handicapper, the Stewards were not satisfied with the explanation of the trainer, Byramjee Rustomjee and have cautioned his regarding the future running of his horses and have severely cautioned Sheldon the Jockey.

Thus has ended an incident which has caused a great sensation in racing circle. The trainer is lucky in only being cautioned, while the jockey has been severely so. For much lesser offences less important trainers and jockeys have been much severely dealt with. One cannot understand why the Stewards have been so mild over such a serious case. They will have themselves to blame if the public lose confidence in them.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

WILL ENGLAND WIN?

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Melbourne 7th.—At the close of the play in the second Test Match to-day England had scored 259 for six in their second innings.—Reuter.

MADRAS CRICKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The following have been selected to represent the Presidency Europeans in the annual cricket match between Europeans and Hindus:—H. P. Ward, G. Aste, Sullivan, Black, R. B. Carrick, E. K. Shattock, Capt. Macartney, Steedman, Pte. Soloman, A. G. Penfold and R. D. Denniston.

RACE-TIPS by
VOX STELLARUM
Rs. 25/- A CARD.
Good selections on Race-Mornings only
Available at 507, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, or KING & CO., Booksellers, 215, Hornby Road, CAFE ROYAL, Waterloo Mansions, near Hotel Majestic,
and at other Agencies.

Telegram "BAPASOLA"
Telephone No. 20883.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA

MUBARAK MANZIL,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.]

SUPPLIER OF ALL CLASSES OF

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, Heavy Chemicals, Aniline Dyes, Genuine Double Boiled Linseed Oil, Soft Soap, Bar Soap, High-Grade Textile Belting CARBORUNDUM GRINDING WHEELS, Railway Stores, ELECTRICAL FITTINGS and ACCESSORIES, Lighting Sets, Pumping Sets, LATHES Drilling Machines, Hardware, TEXTILE MACHINERY and Stores.

Prices and information can be obtained on receipt of intelligent data giving detailed particulars regarding size, quantity and specification.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
IN
HYDERABAD (Deccan)

The Hyderabad Agency, for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" has been transferred to—

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LD.

Chaderghat,
HYDERABAD

Fresh Shipments Received
IN
CONTINENTAL WHITE GLAZED TILES
AND
ASBESTOS SEMI-COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS
in all the assorted sizes, PRICES LOWEST
Apply to
F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Merchants and Contractors in Marble, Flooring tiles English and Continental white glazed tiles, majolica tiles, cement, etc.
20 A Fort, Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1

BIJOYA MALAM. (Regd.)

An unfailing highly antiseptic AYURVEDIC specific that positively cures without OPERATION, Ulcers, Abscesses, Sinus, Boils Piles Fistula Eruptions, Sores, Burns and Scalds, Scabies Rheumatism, Ringworm and all foul Ulcerated surfaces and Skin Diseases Soothes pain at a touch. Thousands of worst cases cured. Absolutely HARMLESS and the SAFEST and the BEST healer. We GUARANTEE 100 per cent. cure. Get a pot at As. 15.
Agents:—BOLE BROTHERS. Chemists Princess Street, BOMBAY. SRIKRISHAN BROS., MADRAS. LONDON MEDICAL STORE. Bowbazar CALCUTTA.
Proprietor, A. B. BOSE, Shahebganj (Bengal)

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS,
75, Hanuman (Mahabir) Bldg.
Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22560.

CONSUMPTION CURE

After all the German authorities have discovered a real remedy for CONSUMPTION and His Excellency Surgeon General Dr. Schultzen has ordered that TERSUL HILLER is the sole and only medicine to be given to TUBERCULOSIS patients in all German Military Hospitals. Communicate these tidings to your suffering friends and relatives and save their lives. Price per packet for 7 days' use Rs. 1/8, Postage Free. Literature on receipt of an anna postage stamp.
Messrs. SULAKHAN SINGH & SONS.
Srinagar, Kashmir,
Sole Agents for India.
614

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1925.

TRIUMPH OF PATRIOTISM.

The news that the Bengal Legislative Council has thrown out the Bill to stabilise the Black Ordinance, will be received with feelings of pride throughout the country. By 66 votes to 57, the Council rejected the proposal of Lord Lytton that Bengal should make of her own hands, the halter of her children. If we consider the plight of Bengal, and the intrigues of loyalists, the majority vote will be accepted as a popular victory of a notable character; in fact, we were hardly prepared for such a decisive vote after the machinations of the last fortnight. While the Swaraj Party is proud of its organisation and purpose, the honours of the day belong to all the publicists of Bengal who put patriotism before low advancement. The Council did not take long to indicate its will Three days previously, certain cross-benchers had been called to Government House and treated to a display of devastating "evidence" against the "criminals" identified by the Commissioner of Police. Though Mr. C. A. Tegart was an officer excited by the presumption of his own detective genius and the humour of loyalists to support him in his campaign the Bengal Government could not take a judicial view of the panic emanating from Lall Bazar. Lord Lytton was a weak man anxious to transform his failure into a romantic battle against anarchists; Lord Reading was committed to the support of Lord Lytton on the ground of prestige; and between the two noble lords, there was a strong of outburst of propaganda to overwhelm the M. L. C.'s of Bengal. Now that Lord Reading has stayed long enough in Calcutta to try the experiment of popular support and seen its results, we hope his lordship will leave the old capital and devise other means for the restoration of prestige at Delhi. Lord Reading halted at Belvedere beyond the limits of previous custom, a circumstance that the public will not ascribe to accident.

The Bengal Council finished the proceedings in two hours To the viler section of reactionaries, it must have been a refreshing sight to watch the arrival of Mr. C. R. Das on a stretcher. The Swarajist leader appeared in a state of prostration; but the lead for Bengal was assumed by Sir Provosh Mitter with a degree of enthusiasm that must have established in impartial eyes the criminous excess of the Executive in asking for the legalising of the Ordinance. Sir Provosh is the representative of Bengal landholders and he does not owe his election to Swarajists; he was a member of the Rowlatt Committee; he is a patient Moderate who believes in the sanctity of British justice; he was a Minister in Bengal's first Cabinet pledged to the support of Government. His opposition to the Ordinance is an index of the egregious policy of police domination behind the measure. Those who are surprised at the expression of votes had better remember that the Bengal Council has 26 members who exist by nomination while nearly 20 members belong to European bodies. Only the remaining eleven members present a problem of psychology. We have to judge them in a forgiving spirit. Though in her political genius Bengal has a title to urge in the leadership of India, we should not ignore the drag there is in the province for progressives. In certain grades of society, ignorance and sycophancy form the utter sum of their horizon. They can be easily controlled by political adventurers who advertise particular advantages on behalf of the Secretariat. The bureaucracy may, of course, be above intrigue, but the situation is such that it breeds touts and tuft-hunters. The Anglo-Indian press will, probably, dwell upon the kindly condescension of Lord Reading as he sought to guage the public spirit of Bengal; and now they may grow lachrymose over the demonstration of poor patriotism by the Bengal Council. What would the British people think of the "shirking" of responsibility? Would not the "British democracy" think low of the political genius of India? Would not the prospects of "samjoing" Britain into further concessions be shattered? All these considerations were presented to Bengal Councillors; to make things more probable, there was a disgraceful agitation on communal lines. In spite of the concentration of servile logic the Bengal Council has expressed its will. On the elective basis, the Government have been crushed by a defeat equivalent to 60 per cent. of opposition. When they count the votes they should not exclude the votes sterilised by Regulation III. The Bengal Government ought to be content with the proof and Lord Lytton can now save his oratorical breath to cool his porridge.

Lord Reading is so deeply committed to the support of the Bengal Government's poltroonish policy that we should now be prepared for his approval of certification by Lord Lytton. We have repeatedly advised that the bureaucracy should play their powers of certification to extend their exposure of the Reforms What is the use of inviting the public to write the sentence of disgrace? The Reforms are so empty and the powers of autocracy so fantastically absurd, that it is open to officialdom to issue laws compelling the people to stand upon their heads. It may seem the egregious limit calling for the righteous intervention of Parliament, but if Britain is somnolently acquiescent in the doings of the Indian Government, there is nothing to prevent or circumscribe the revels of certification. Lord Lytton will, we fancy, take up the "responsibility" upon himself, Lord Reading may compete with him in shouldering it with Herculean daring, because there is no responsibility in India Bengal has, however, showed her judgment and vindicated her honour by defeating the intrigues against her freedom. The bureaucracy can govern for a while to govern without popular consent; but only for a while.

WORK FOR DELHI.

Lala Lajpat Rai, chairman of the Committee appointed at the Hindu Mahasabha session at Belgaum to ascertain and formulate Hindu public opinion about representation in the Councils and other cognate questions has invited the members of the Committee to meet at Delhi on the 22nd instant for the purpose of settling the preliminaries of work and the procedure. Mr. M. A Jinnah has, on the other hand, appealed to the members of the Committee appointed for a similar purpose by the Muslim League to make it a point of attending the All-India Parties Conference which is to be held on the 23rd instant in the same city. Mr. Jinnah trusts that Hindus and Muslims will meet there is an atmosphere of friendship and harmony with one object in view, namely, to bring about a just and honourable settlement and has confidence that by one supreme effort a settlement may yet be effected. Mr. Jinnah has only expressed the feelings and wishes of his fellow-countrymen. "As far as I have been able to understand." Mr. Jinnah adds, "the points of difference are so small that it passes my comprehension why so much capital is made of this question." The Hindu-Muslim problem is, indeed, the simplest of all problems if its solution is approached in the proper manner. The fact that so much capital is made of it is due to the absence of proper approach to it. The proper approach to it is to regard it not as a subject of negotiation between two rival communities with different standpoints, but as a common domestic problem to be settled in a spirit of mutual trust by men who look at it from no other standpoint than the national. Let Hindus and Muslims meet together not as Hindus and Muslims determined to strike the most favourable bargain for their respective communities but as Indians vying with one another in a rivalry of sacrifice in order to promote the greatest good of the country, and the problem will be solved—immediately.

It is obvious that this consummation can only be reached when Hindus and Muslims meet together under the auspices of a body by whose decisions they are bound through a common loyalty. The Indian National Congress is, for obvious reasons, the body alone fitted for this purpose for it is the only body which can examine and adjust the differences from a national standpoint, that is, with the sole object of arriving at a settlement that will create the most favourable atmosphere and the strongest stimulus for the prosecution of the common struggle for freedom. Hence it is that we have deprecated the new orientation of the policy of the Hindu Mahasabha which, in conjunction with the existence of the Muslim League, is likely to bring the discussion of the question to the lower level of communal rivalries and conflicts instead of lifting it to the higher level of national needs and aspirations. The establishment of the Muslim League was not hailed by Congressmen who were convinced that communalism and nationalism could not be reconciled, but the fact that the League represented a minority of the people and that it had to negotiate with a body which could speak and act with authority for the entire nation, including the Muslims, helped to check the rising tide of communalism and led to the endorsement of the Lucknow Pack which, whatever its defects, evoked loyal and complete compliance. To leave the political differences between Hindus and Muslims to negotiation between the Muslim League and the Hindu Maha Sabha does not furnish the same guarantee of the national standpoint prevailing over the communal. On the other hand, it is a procedure calculated to impair the prestige and authority of the common national organisation—the Congress. According to the Associated Press report which we publish elsewhere, Lala Lajpat Rai speaking in Madras said that "he did not want the Hindu Mahasabha to supplant the National Congress or lower its prestige or influence and for this purpose it was necessary that the Sabha should not deal with political questions but should confine itself to communal matters." These are views which every patriotic Indian will whole-heartedly endorse and to which we gave expression when we pointed out the other day that the decision taken by the Mahasabha at Belgaum to concern itself with political questions was a wrong lead. It is no less wrong a lead for Mr. Jinnah to declare that in the Committees appointed by the Muslim League and the Sabha "we have at last got, to use the expression by way of analogy, the high contracting parties fairly well-defined." The analogy from international politics which concern two or more nations with entirely antagonistic interests is hardly appropriate in its application to the conditions of two sections of one nation whose interests are identical and differences minor. It is not in the spirit of high contracting parties, who are wont to take more than to give in order to ensure an armed peace, but in that of members of one family more eager to give than to take in order to ensure enduring harmony that Hindus and Muslims have to settle their differences. That their forthcoming joint deliberations are to take place at the meeting of the All Parties Conference Committee, itself organised under the auspices of the Congress, is a guarantee that a settlement on this basis will be arrived at.

"INFORMATION BUREAUS."

Not long ago when through the enterprise of our Simla correspondent we were able to publish a forecast of the Muddiman Committee's Report, a local contemporary lost its balance and condemned the practice of "premature" publicity. The failure of its drowsy agent at Simla was the real cause of its annoyance, since in its moral elevation the journal forgot to say a word about the illicit traffic of news and views between the favoured press and patronising officials. We would suggest that the contributions from official sources should be openly acknowledged. Can the Great Cham presiding over the Central Publicity Department deny that he has often circulated articles to a special section of the press under the seal of secrecy? Is there not a section of the press which is considered undeserving of favours from officials? Anonymity is justified in the contributions of private individuals, but when bureaus and publicity officers stray into propaganda, they should do it on their own acknowledgment. There is, of course, the type of publicity officer who circulates an occasional digest of simple reports and serves as a post-office for Government Departments; that may be due to dainty scruples or stolid incompetence. But under the lead of restless spirits, the inutility of bureaus and publicity officers can be converted into insidious harm. It is, therefore, not a little amusing to learn from time to time of the origin of ill-natured comment appearing under cover of anonymity, especially when it is directed against the enterprise of professional correspondents who do not batten on the tax-payer. Publicity officers were a legacy of the war and in order to make them respectable they were described as organising "bureaus of information." Legislatures will not be found very tolerant if officious activities are on the increase and if the work of private correspondents is assailed from the rear. Personally we have nothing but esteem for the gentlemen who are put in charge of publicity, but when they get hold of journals to vocalise questionable propaganda we must request them to attend to their plausible function of collecting information. Instead of promoting illicit propaganda through journals that are gravelled for matter, publicity officers should look to the performance of useful work. We know that official strictures of public men in the Assembly are occasionally amplified by the unseen hand behind the press, Let the expert collectors of information get facts regarding unemployment and they will have done something useful. Now their sole effort is to assume the credit of press communiques and Government reports by superscribing their names, and when leisure is heavy to do anonymous propaganda. The contributions of shy bureaucrats who are tired of the neutral tint of language do not relate to weather and sports. Why should the tax-payer be put to the burden of financing an organisation which does not shrink from mischievous propaganda? They must either be true information bureaus or they must go out of existence in favour of private information bureaus run by journalists who place facts before sneaking propaganda.

Notes of the Day

Mussolini's Latest.

As Fascism had been on the decline of late, Mussolini decided to stimulate its drooping spirits by a fresh assault on the civic liberties of the Italian people. The timidity of the opposition in the country has not made the tyranny of Fascism any milder. Having abolished the freedom of the press and the right of association on the part of the citizens, the Dictator has grown intolerant of all criticisms and all organisations independent of the Black Shirts. With a facility that must be the envy and admiration of our pinch-back Mussolini's nearer home, he has, therefore, suspended the Opposition papers and appealed to the arbitrament of force. For what principle this civil war is to be perpetrated it is not clear; but the renewal of the repressive campaign while it has cowed down the last remnants of opposition is hailed with enthusiasm such as not even the alien reactionary elements in this country betray at the promulgation of executive fiats suspending judicial trials. Naturally tame "Liberal" leaders like Sgr. Giolliti and Sgr. Orlando are shy of joining a revolt against such unscrupulous tyranny. Mr. Lloyd George who, like other British statesman, resents despotism everywhere out of the Empire declared that intimidation, repression and murder were the instruments of the Mussolini Government; Mr. Lloyd George not having been responsible for the Black-and-Tans and the virtual condonation of the Punjab miscreants. But moral reprobation is not the monopoly of anyone. Anyhow, it is to be hoped that the death of Italian liberty would hasten the end of personal autocracy which degrades the Italian nation and diminishes its prestige.

Medical Relief in Bombay.

The opening of a new hospital in Bombay should be a reminder to its public of the immense lee-way that the City has yet to make before it can stand on a footing of equality with the cities of more advanced countries regarding its hospital accommodation. His Excellency the Governor, coming from a country with a highly superior sanitary organisation, could not but be struck by the woeful lack of the facilities for medical relief in the City. Sir Leslie Wilson did not certainly exaggerate matters when he described the existing state of hospital accommodation a "a reproach" to the fair name of the City—a reproach, we may add, for whose perpetuation, the Government as well as the local authorities and the public should be deemed responsible. It is well that a Governor should make the problem of medical relief his own subject, for it is a less expensive and a more beneficial hobby than making Back Bay bubbles to which some of our satraps have been fondly addicted. But what is needed for medical amelioration is not merely passive sympathy but active help. Civic health is a matter of national concern; and those who turn our cities into areas with overcrowded and ill-ventilated slums calling the process city-development, endanger the vitality of the Presidency. His Excellency was not wrong, therefore, in appealing to the public of the Presidency to make a vigorous and concerted endeavour for the attainment of an adequate level of hospital accommodation. What the need of Bombay in that respect is and how lamentably deficient the city is as compared with the other huge metropolitan cities of the world has been made clear by the report of the Medical Relief Committee. The opening of Sir Hakisandas Hospital, we hope, is only a beginning in the direction of supplying that want.

Bohras and Wakf Act.

We publish elsewhere the resolution passed by the Anjuman-ai-Zia-ul-Islam endorsing the unanimous demand of the All-India Muslim League for the enforcement of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 in such provinces as have not yet enforced it. The Anjuman asks the Government of Bombay to enforce the Act without exempting any section of the Muslim community from its operation. The resolution of the Anjuman merely brings into relief the intensity of the feelings of the Muslim community on the subject. So far as a section of the Bohras are concerned, their objection was evidently to the original and drastic Bill as moved by Mr. Abul Kasem and the eleventh-hour representation for the introduction of an exemption clause was made in ignorance of the fact that the Select Committee had considerably modified it. That the Act, as it now stands, is acceptable to the Bohra community was strikingly demonstrated by the fact that not only was no voice of protest raised against the resolution at the meeting of the Muslim League by the large number of Bohra gentlemen who were present but one of them also made a specific appeal that his community should not be exempted from the operation of the Act. We propose commencing to-morrow a series of special articles dealing at length with the whole question as it affects the Bohras. Meanwhile, in view of the strong feeling among the Muslims, the Government owe it to the latter to publish any representation, if any, that they may have received in the matter on behalf of any section of Bohras so that the community may be in a position to controvert the arguments advanced in it. On the other hand, it is the duty of prominent leaders of the Bohra community such as Mr. Mahomed Ali Allabux, who were present at the meeting of the Muslim League, to give a lead to their community and counter-act any movement calculated to deprive it of the benefit of the Mussalman Wakfs Act.

The Ultimate Idea.

Not a few of the English architects in India are accustomed to take most of their opinions and experiences for granted. It would be better, therefore, if they could realise the necessity of exercising restraint over their unchecked estimate of architectural conditions in this country. It is absurd to believe, as most of them seem to do, that the goal is reached if only we faintly re-produce the conditions in England. Mr. Foster King in his speech at the Society of Architects, Indian Branch, recently suggested that arrangements should be made for deciding whether "the local status of the profession" can best be maintained by throwing in their lot with the Bombay Architectural Association, by resuscitating any other society, if in existence, or by forming an entirely new society altogether. "The ultimate idea being," he says, "of course to seek affiliation" with the Royal Institute of British Architects through whichever alternative channel is decided upon. Mr. King's suggestions for the local status of the profession deserve careful consideration. We believe it would be inadvisable under the present circumstances to seek to infuse life in any defunct or derelict society or to attempt the organisation of a new society. The praiseworthy endeavour, amidst apathetic conditions, of the Bombay Architectural Association should be stimulated and encouraged by active help from all those really eager for an improved local status for the profession. But this will be impossible of attainment so long as architects in India ignore the conditions peculiar to this country.

A Distinct Future.

What Mr. King is naturally inclined to regard as "of course" the ultimate idea is not necessarily so with those who are rightly thinking of a distinct future for Indian architecture. The ultimate idea for them is the independent and distinct evolution of Indian architecture, not the affiliation with the R. I. B. A. All questions of status, so far as they are concerned, are thus dependent on the manner in which architectural practice here makes for or mars the free evolution of Indian architecture. The local status of the profession is not and cannot be independent of the artistic standards required from those who aspire to contribute to the living artistic heritage, the unique possession, of this country. It must be earned by creative efforts fully sensitive to and in harmony with local surroundings. Indian architecture is a different thing from architecture in the West. It has a different future from that attainable by the West. The standardised methods of the West, the architectural chaos characteristic of diffused and vague eclectism, seem to assign to affiliation with institutes or to certain letters after the names of the architects automatic results which they do not and cannot possess. If affiliation had the charm it is imagined to work we would have long ago heard of the miracles achieved by the R. I. B. A.'s in India. Affiliation may be a means but not an end. In no case is it the ultimate idea ,not at any rate affiliation with an extraneous body acknowledging no responsibility for the preservation or development of artistic standards that have brought distinction and glory to this country.

BENGAL VINDICATES HER HONOUR.

BLACK ORDINANCE REJECTED.

BY 66 TO 57 VOTES.

MR. DAS GOES TO ATTEND IN INVALID CHAIR.

The Bengal Legislative Council Yesteday rejected the Criminal Law Amendment Bill by 66 votes to 57. The proceedings lasted two hours only. Mr. C. R. Das was carried into the House in an invalid chair.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

To-day is a red letter day for Bengal. Bengal has displayed her manhood in rejecting the Criminal Law Amendment Bill not by one or two votes but by a majority of 9 votes. Party tactics of the Nationalists changed at the eleventh hour and Sir P. C. Mitter led the opposition by directing the House to throw out the Bill. Mr. C. R. Das was carried into the House in a stretcher.

BILL REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The only business before the Bengal Legislative Council, which met this afternoon, was the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, otherwise known as the Bengal Ordinance Bill. No visitors were allowed at to-day's meeting to prevent outsiders making demonstration after the announcement of the result of the voting. Elaborate police arrangements were also made to protect the non-official members voting on the Government side from being insulted. Mr. C. R. Das, who had been suffering from appendicities since his return from Belgaum was carried in an invalid chair. After Sir Evan Cotton, President, was congratulated on the conferment of Knighthood His Excellency the Governor arrived and addressed the Council.

GOVERNOR APPEALS TO PASS THE BILL

His Excellency said:—

Gentlemen,—This Council has met as you know in a special session for one purpose and one purpose alone namely to consider the proposals of my Government for suppressing terrorist crime in the province. I shall not discuss the provisions of the Bill which will be submitted to you or say anything to-day of a controversial character. The only justification for a Bill of this kind is that the welfare of the State as a whole is in danger and that the danger cannot be averted by any other means. In the speeches which I have recently made I have tried to explain the circumstances in which my Government have felt constrained to take this action and to restrain the liberty of a few men in order that the liberty of many may be secured. It is not necessary for me to repeat what I have already said and it will be for you to decide when you have heard the case which of the two evils is the greater: that a secret organisation should be left free to threaten the lives of those of whom they disapprove or that the ordinary processes of law should be suspended for a limited time and in the case of a few individuals in order to prevent the commission of violent crime and the spread of terrorism throughout the province. Any Government which seeks to employ exceptional measures to deal with exceptional conditions must satisfy the general public that the special powers will only be used to deal with the special circumstances and that all reasonable safeguards have been provided against their abuse or their application to ordinary political activities. In the Bill which we have drafted and which will be submitted to you to-day we have endeavoured to provide such safeguards and to limit the use of the powers which the Bill contains to those conditions alone which have constituted the danger to the State against which the Bill is aimed. You will have to determine when you come to discuss the clauses of the Bill how far we have been successful. I earnestly hope that when you have heard from the honourable member the case for the Bill of which he is in charge you will realise the necessity for some legislation of this kind and will help the Government to make its provisions as effective as possible for dealing with an admitted danger. Gentlemen I recognise that the subject matter of this Bill is intensely controversial. It would be improper for me to make any speech on this occasion which would aggravate the controversy or embitter the discussion. My sole object in coming to address you at all is if possible to make it easier for all of you to conduct your debate in a spirit of mutual tolerance and respect. Differences of opinion in political matters there must always be, in a healthy state also personal rivalries among leaders and struggles of contending parties for power and these things will often call forth bitter expressions in the clash of argument in the debate. In such matters so far as they exist in Bengal it is always my desire to keep aloof and detached, as far as possible not to take sides but to be an impartial friend to all those who in the exercise of their constitutional rights are willing to accept my friendship or advice. In the present transitional stage of the constitution this task is rendered extraordinarily difficult by reason of the divided responsibility which is placed upon me. But it is made far more difficult by the existence in this country of a deep-rooted distrust of Government as such which does not exist elsewhere. I recognise that this is due to the fact that the Government in this country has for so long been without any element of responsibility to representatives of an electorate. Parliament has also recognised this fact and has in recent years pledged itself to a policy of progressive advance towards full responsible and representative government. The success of this policy in its initial stage is however still hampered by that spirit of mistrust which is studiously fostered in the Indian Press. In the last few weeks this measure which we have felt obliged to introduce has been made even more controversial than its nature necessitates by the constant reiteration in the Press of the charge that the Government of Bengal has abused its powers in the past. They have been accused of fabricating false charges, of planting arms upon innocent men and of trying to secure convictions by perjured evidence. It is also stated and has recently been repeated by an ex-member of the Secretary of States Council that the High Court have on occasions condemned them for their action. These wholly undeserved charges prove on investigation to be founded almost always on a single case, namely, the Mussalmanpara bomb case of 1914 and it is time that the Government and its police officers should once and for all be absolved from the absolutely false charge which is so often repeated against them in connection with that case. Whenever in all the miasma of falsehood which clouds the actions of Government in this country, I have wanted to reveal the truth, I have generally been prevented by the need for secrecy by consideration of somebody's life or reputation. It happens however that by a strange chain of circumstances I am in a position to tell the truth concerning this one case and I am going to do so in the hope and belief that it will help every one to escape from the unhappy situation in which we are all placed. Gentlemen in that case there was an error of our imperfect human justice and a remarkable illustration of divine justice. A guilty man was declared innocent but whereas if he had been found guilty the only thing which the law could have done with him in the name of justice would have been to hang him by the neck until he was dead or to shut him up in prison for life. By a miscarriage of justice or may we suppose by the intervention of providence he was declared innocent has life was given back to him and a chance afforded to him to redeem the past. This unexpected, and some perhaps may think undeserved, opportunity has since been gloriously utilised and the man has abundantly made good. The divine law of the forgiveness of sins has in his case triumphed over the human law of retribution, a life for a life. Perhaps you will remind me three High Court judges declared the accused man in that case to be innocent and condemned the prosecution for trying to destroy him by perjured evidence and you may ask me what right what justification I can have for now declaring him to be guilty. I do not of course criticise the verdict of the Court on the evidence before it. But my answer is that I am privileged to know the man and that I am not ashamed to call him my friend. My authority for what I have said is no less a one than his own. The story of how I came to make his acquaintance and of my subsequent relations with him is one of the most dramatic and interesting episodes of my life. Let me tell it to you as shortly and as simply as I can. I first heard of him when I visited New Castle in 1921 with the Indian students committee. I then learnt from all the authorities at that University that Nogendra Nath Sen Gupta was the best student, the best scholar and the finest character that had ever come to them. They could not speak too highly of the wonderful influence which this man had exercised while he was in their midst. On my return to London I made enquiries about the student who had been recommended to me in such glowing terms and found that he was none other than the accused in the Mussalmanpara bomb case of which I had never heard till that moment. I then looked into the records of the case at the India Office and found unmistakable proof of his guilt. I marvelled that so much good had come out of so much evil. When I came to Bengal the following year I made his acquaintance. He was living at that time at the Oxford Mission at Behala and the good opinions I had heard of him in

(Continued on next page.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance. 18522

EX-MINISTERS TAKE TO HEELS

ANOTHER GAME SPOILT

MUSLIMS DENOUNCE ORDINANCE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Mystery shrouded the proceedings of the Swaraj Party Conference which sat till late hours in the night to determine the course in the Council. All the points which led to the deadlock were debated at length but Mr. Sen Gupta's adjournment motion on the detentions of Mr. Anil Charan Roy and Mr. Satyen Mazumder, members of the Bengal Legislative Council to which the President has given his assent was very warmly discussed. It transpires that this resolution will probably be moved as a party motion and high hopes are entertained that the adjournment will be carried. Mr. C. R. Das, owing to his illness could not participate in the conference but every fifteen minutes reports of the discussion were transmitted to his private secretary by telephone. In fact the leaders took hints from him before the meeting and he was no doubt, the guiding hand in the party deliberations. It is almost certain that Mr. Das will attend to-day's proceedings but he will not be able to contribute to the debate.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE SURPRISE.

The Bengal Muslim Conference adopted two important resolutions, namely: (1) Condemning the Bengal Ordinance and (2) Calling upon the Mahomedan Councillors to reject the Bengal Criminal Law amendment Bill. Two notable speeches were delivered by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. S. Khuda Bux. The translation of Mr. Azad's eloquent address is difficult and what I am wiring will have lost much of its force.

Mr. Fazlul Huq cut a sorry figure. He looked for popular applause and yet he rehearsed himself with words which were absolutely unconvincing. The audience, however gave him a patient hearing. Mr. Fazlul Huq's speech was self-contradictory. He supported the Government measure because he said, "Islam enjoined upon them all to support constituted authority." This assertion proved hopelessly ridiculous when towards the end Mr. Huq characterised the measure as obnoxious and said: "The sooner the Government purged it out of the Statute Book the better." "Why allow the introduction of this then" shouted a representative. To this Mr. Huq tendered no reply. Mr. Abul Kasim, a less cared-for member in the Legislative Assembly saw nothing but Hindu exploitation of the Mahomedans.

The debate continued and when the inevitable hour of counting of votes struck, the promiscuous crowd with voice of "All! all!" raised their hands. Dissentients there were and they were (1) Mr. Fazul Huq, M.L.C., (2) Mr. Abul Kasim, (3) Mr. Taiwan, M.L.C., (4) A. Dinajpur, M.L.C. At nine in the night after four hours discussion. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad proposed the second resolution urging Mahomedan Councillors to reject the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill. He said the resolution was a necessary corollary to the first and vigorously pleaded for its acceptance. Seeing their position shaky the four distinguished visitors, who opposed the first motion took to their heels. The Conference passed the resolution unanimously amidst shouts of, "Allah-ho-Akbar" and the proceedings for the day terminated at this stage.

MAN'S DEAREST POSSESSION.

In moving the resolution condemning the Ordinance, Mr. Khuda Bux said, "It is not a party question nor yet a communal one. It is a larger, broader and deeper question which overshadowed all others of the day. The question of liberty—the question of the forfeiture of liberty without a trial and is not liberty man's dearest possession: civilization's most resplendent gift? Liberty is not a means to a higher end. It is itself the highest political end and liberty, gentlemen, is threatened by the measure which the Government is now about to launch and which we are all determined to oppose. This is not a case of opposition for the sake of opposition. We would not be party to a demonstration which has no legitimate warrant nor would we be members of a gathering swayed by passion divorced from reason. We are convinced with all the force of a deep genuine conviction that the measure sought to be introduced is unnecessary, unjustifiable, mischievous and is opposed to all laws, human and divine.

A DISGRACE TO ISLAM.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in support of the resolution said that people must resist all attack upon their individual liberty under whatever excuse the Government might try to encroach upon it. If under the ordinary laws people could be arrested even on the merest suspicion, then why trample under all laws and procedure and forge new weapons to detain people on suspicion? Admitting that the hand of the Government should be strengthened to deal with the terrorist movement and that circumstances demanded emergency power, could not the Government place the evidence before the Legislative Assembly and thus secure popular support? Could they not find three two or even one Indian member before whom evidences could be placed? If not a single Indian member could be taken into confidence how could India be expected to lend support to the Government measure dealing with the supposed emergency? If certain persons wanted to support the Ordinance let them declare in their personal capacity that they would always side with the Government. Why drag the name of Islam, country and community or Mussalmans for support? The Ordinance was a disgrace to Islam and the Muslim community. He made a fervent appeal and said they were passing through 'stirring

(Continued on next page.)

NILE AND GEZIRA SCHEMES.

AGREEMENT IN SIGHT.

BETWEEN EGYPTIAN GOVT. AND RESIDENCY.

LONDON, Jan. 6

Cairo.—Common ground has been reached and agreement is in sight in negotiations between Government and the Residency regarding the extension of the Gezira irrigation scheme also apportionment of the Nile water between Egypt and the Sudan.

Pourparlers have been characterised by the greatest goodwill on both the sides.—Reuter.

OUTBURST AGAINST ZAGHLUL.

SIDKEY PASHA'S ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Cairo.—Syed Sidkey Pasha, Minister of Interior, interviewed by Reuter, asserted in reply to Saad Zaghlul Pasha's statements cabled yesterday, that Saad Zaghlul Pasha in order to retain power resorted to the riff-raff in the streets, who assembled round the palace crying "Saad or revolution." Syed Sidkey Pasha ridiculed Syed Zaghlul's denunciation of the elections and declared that Saad Zaghlul's regime has been a continual infringement of constitutional principles. Wafd was trying to intimidate the electors and Saad Zaghlul even threatened to direly punish the ministry when the elections turned in his favour but the ministry viewed the prospect lightheartedly as they were sure they were acting within the limit of their rights and duties.—Reuter.

SUDAN'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

SIR G. ARCHER ARRIVES AT KHARTOUM.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Jan. 6.

Sir Geoffrey Archer, the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Sudan has arrived at Khartoum. The "Times" correspondent comments on the fact that Sir G. Archer is the first civilian Governor-General of the Sudan and adds "His appointment is particularly welcomed by the entire commercial community, both British and Native who regard it as indicative of a sound and progressive policy."—(B.O.W.)

COLOGNE ZONE.

COLLECTIVE JUDGMENT OF ALLIES.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Jan. 6.

Further communication to Germany in regard to the Cologne Zone which was foreshadowed in the Allied Note presented to the German Chancellor yesterday will be made when the full report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control has been completed. This, it is hoped, will be in the course of a week or so. The communication, it is anticipated, will elaborate in detail the conditions briefly summarised in yesterday's Note which are required to be fulfilled so as to enable Germany to benefit by the clause of the Versailles Treaty relating to partial evacuation.

The "Daily Telegraph" calls attention to the "important feature in the opening paragraph of yesterday's Note which lays it down clearly that in the collective judgment of the Allies the periods of occupation have begun to run contrary to M. Poincare's legal arguments."—(B.O.W.)

ANNUITIES UNDER DAWES SCHEME.

U. S. DOES NOT AGREE TO ARBITRATION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Jan. 6.

In a further note received in London from Washington regarding the United States' claim to participate in the annuities payable under the Dawes Scheme, the suggestion made by the British Government that the matter should be submitted to arbitration is not accepted. It is possible, therefore, that this complicated question will, after all, be raised by the American delegation at the Conference of Finance Ministers which opens to-morrow in Paris. —(B.O.W.)

POUND STERLING.

RESTORATION TO ITS GOLD PARITY?

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Washington.—According to information reaching the American officials here, the visit of Mr. Montagu Norman is connected with the proposal whereby the British Governmental and financial interests would restore pound sterling to its gold parity in the near future.—Reuter.

A correspondent writes that a factory for pressing cotton was opened at Mandleshwar (Halkar State) on the New Year's day at the hands of Mr. Pabret, Director of Commerce and Industry, Holkar State, in the presence of a large commercial and official gathering.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

I. D. F. DRILLS AND PARADES.

VISIONS OF A "CUSHY" JOB AND KNIGHTHOOD.

SOME AMUSING INCIDENTS.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

STRICTLY COPYRIGHT.

In the following, the nineteenth, instalment of his Reminiscences Mr. Horniman describes his varied experiences as a member of the Indian Defence Force during 1917 and 1918. Mr Horniman's enthusiasm for military duty at this time was in strange contrast to that of many of the "burra sahebs" of Bombay who seemed more concerned for the profits of their respective businesses than for the future of their country and who had strong supporters in the Anglo-Indian Press in this unpatriotic attitude

XIX.

During 1917 and 1918, in addition to my other numerous other distractions, I had to perform my duties as a member of the Indian Defence Force. These in themselves were not of an arduous nature, but coming into the life of a man who was occupied as I was with the direction of a daily newspaper, involving anything from eight to ten or twelve hours' work a day and far into the night, combined with the constant diversion of political work—public meetings, Committee meetings, conferences and preparation of reports, pamphlets, etc.,—it was no slight strain in the midst of all this to be called upon to rise every morning at six o'clock, put on uniform and put in an hour or two's drill and then get back, change and be ready for my civilian duties and then again get back into uniform and attend drill sometimes in the evening. These daily drills, however, did not last very long. They were only obligatory until I became "efficient" after which great accomplishment I had to attend parade only about twice a week.

Of course, I could, had I liked, have obtained exemption—that is if the Exemption Board had treated my application fairly, of which I have my doubts. And I am sure nothing would have pleased some of my "friends" in the Secretariat better than if I had endeavoured to shirk military duty, on the ground that my work was of a nature that could not be performed by others and required my whole-time attention. I noticed that with the few honourable exceptions of men like Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. Cadell, Mr. Noel Paton and Mr. Wardlaw Milne, who were already officers of the different volunteer corps that now became units of the Indian Defence Force, the *burra sahibs* of Bombay, as well as of Calcutta, were conspicuous by their absence from the ranks. And there were many others in minor positions, also, who claimed and succeeded in obtaining exemption. The attitude of the European community in this business of military service during the war was, indeed, pretty bad. Many of them seemed to think that they were better employed in carrying on with "business as usual" and they had strong supporters in the Anglo-Indian Press.

* * * *

For myself, I can say without reservation, that I never had any desire to claim exemption and, perhaps, should not have thought of claiming it, if I had. I should have been sorry had military service involved my leaving Bombay, but had it been so I should have thought it my duty to go without objection. As it was, coming as I did in the class between the ages of forty and fifty, I was liable only for garrison service in Bombay City and its neighbourhood. Everyone who knew me at that time knows that I felt very strongly about the war. I believed that it ought to be prosecuted and supported by everybody with the utmost vigour, and I need not perhaps repeat that I always did my utmost personally to support every legitimate measure for the support of the war that came within my province. This attitude, I was often told, used to puzzle some of those official and non-official Anglo-Indian "friends", to whom I have already referred, and I used to hear that the opinion had been expressed by a good many of them that my attitude towards the war was only a pose. However, I was not particularly concerned as to what they thought or said. I think many must have regretted that I was not liable for service out of Bombay, in which connection I may mention the incident of one of my European friends calling upon me to tell me that he could say with certainty that, if I would volunteer for service of any kind out of India, I should be given a commission at once and a "cushy" job. The same gentleman, by the way, came at a later stage to press me to abandon my opposition to the Willingdon Memorial, and went so far as to describe in alluring terms the honours that had been bestowed on a fellow-journalist, for his support of the Government on the "right lines", and to express his conviction that a knighthood was no distant prospect for me, if I only "behaved" myself. When I laughed and asked him who had sent him to say this, he, of course, hastened to assure me that he was only expressing his own thoughts and belief, but that he felt sure that I would earn a knighthood in a few years' time if I went the right way about it!

* * * *

I should certainly have been in an invidious position had I endeavoured to obtain exemption from the Indian Defence Force, for I had very strongly and persistently, from the moment that conscription was introduced in England, urged that compulsory military service ought to be enforced on the British community in India—a view that, as I have mentioned, was not shared by some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. I held and pressed two views in regard to military service in India during the war. One was that there should be compulsory military service for Europeans, and the other that Indians, outside what are known as the "fighting castes", should be given greater opportunities for service on self-respecting terms, either by conscription or voluntary effort, but in corps that should be definitely and exclusively Indian as far as possible, in which young Indians could have training as officers. It is strange how timid and short-sighted the British Government was in this matter. Their policy and method of carrying it out, when they did move was hopeless. I do not know that the European section of the Indian Defence Force was ever of much value in the war, but the Indian part of the business certainly was hopelessly bungled and was obviously never meant seriously. Some of us, none the less including myself, Lokmanya Tilak, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Syud Hossain and Mrs. Naidu did our best to promote and stimulate recruiting for the Defence Force and we met with a small measure of success but with such an obvious display of want of confidence in the young generation of Indians as was displayed by the terms of the Indian Defence Force Act, it was a hopeless task to rouse real enthusiasm, despite the gigantic recruiting meetings and the earnestness of the speakers and some of their auditors.

* * * *

Despite the fact that it was a strain on my physical resources at the time, I greatly enjoyed my drills and route marches, etc., and I am pleased to be able to say that I made such progress, at the start, having been a volunteer in the old days in England—before the institutions of the Territorial Force—that the Sergeant-Instructor passed me through as efficient when I had completed sixty only out of the ninety preliminary drills that were supposed to be essential—though, not having previously served in a Territorial or an Indian Volunteers Corps, I was not strictly entitled to such treatment. I seemed to win the favour of this Instructor from the commencement,—though I would not be so vain as to suggest that it was on account of my aptitude in picking up my drill,—although he held a very contemptuous opinion of my political views. He could be terribly unpleasant, in the crude sarcastic manner so beloved of his class, when anyone failed to come up to his standard of intelligence. We had one man in our squad, a member of one of the Alien communities of Bombay, but I suppose a British subject, who seemed for some reason or other to be his pet aversion, though he appeared barmless enough and very submissive and obedient. This gentleman, though young, held a very important position in one of the biggest mercantile and financial houses in Bombay. He also held or had held one of the highest financial positions in the City that was open to the non-official world and he was withal a high dignitary of the Corporation. Why he had not been exempted like the majority of his kind I do not know. Perhaps, all honour to him, he had not applied for exemption. He was made such a butt for the sarcasms of the Instructor that I used to feel quite sorry for him. I remember on one occasion an order came from the Adjutant to our Instructor to transfer half a dozen of his most backward men to a new squad that was being formed, in order that they might go through their first few drills a second time. The Instructor picked out five men and then looking pityingly at the gentleman I have mentioned said, "I dont know whether to send you over there or not. Well, I suppose you had go." The file of six men was then drawn up and the order given to them, "Quick march-Right turn!"—promptly turned to the *left* and started off on a lone march by himself. When he had been restored to his position the Instructor looked at him witheringly and said, "Is it that you *can't* learn or that you d—y don't *want* to learn!" I never dis-

(Continued on page 11)

MRS. ROSITA FORBES AND MR. PHILBY

THEIR ACTIVITIES IN ARABIA

MAULANA A. K. AZAD INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by our special representative, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad gave the following account of the activities of Mr. St. John Philby, reported to be in Arabia at present and Mrs. Rosita Forbes who sailed from Bombay for Aden the other day.

The question of Hedjaz has acquired a deeper significance and complexity now than it did when Ibn-i-Saud entered Mecca. It is becoming increasingly evident that by omitting to invade Jeddah Ibn-i-Saud lost a valuable opportunity, and provided an occasion for Amir Ali to render his presence there a matter for serious consideration. Enters here Mr. Philby, about whom Reuter informed us that his visit to Jeddah was unconnected with any official mission, but in so much as his presence in Arabia was supposed to be the outcome of his deep personal interest in Arabia on account of his intimate familiarity with Arabic literature and his profound interest in Arabia's future, the Indian Muslims feel deeply interested in Mr. Philby's activities. It need hardly be said that the idea which the news of his "unofficial visit" generally created throughout India was far different from what was claimed to be the object of his journey to and sojourn in Arabia. Soon after the receipt of this news I came across another very interesting piece of news in the "Al-Moqattam" an Egyptian paper, that Mrs. Rosita Forbes, too had reached Port Said about the same time and was going to join Mr. Philby somewhere in Arabia in order to take films of some Arabic dramas for an American Cinema Co. Subsequently we learnt that she had reached some place in Mesopotamia, but her progress in Arabia was looked upon with disapprobation by British officers. I am, therefore, inclined to think that many people must be interested to learn something more about these persons, especially when it is recalled that during the Great War, they took a most conspicuous part in the affairs of the Arabian territories.

MR. ST. JOHN PHILBY.

Mr. Philby is an Indian Civil Servant. He was the Deputy Commissioner of Moolтan when the Great War broke out. As he was exceptionally proficient in Urdu and had considerable familiarity with the Asiatic languages, the Government secured his services as censor. And as "Al-Hilal" was one of the prints which received the special attention of the various Provincial Governments concerned, Mr. Philby had special opportunities to read "Al-Hilal" and thus became indirectly acquainted with me. He came to Calcutta about the end of 1915; and by that time "Al-Hilal" had had to suspend publication on account of forfeiture of security. The object of his visit was to take the high proficiency examination in Urdu and to prepare himself for examination in Arabic. The examiners were so deeply impressed by his exceptional ability that they offered him the post of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, which had just then fallen vacant.

Now that he was in Calcutta more or less for a definite period, he enquired about me from common friends and we met. Instead of a Civilian, I found a really true lover of literature in him. I have yet to find another European who can speak Urdu with such grammatical precision, and accuracy of accent. His intonation and pronunciation of Urdu is the best I have yet known in any European. At the time he met me he was engaged in translating into English Abdul Rahim Sharar's famous novel "Firdaus-i-Barin," and compiling an opuscule on Arabic Prosody. He was deeply interested in Urdu poetry, and, therefore, I arranged two or three *Mushairas* (meetings of poets, at which they recite their poems) at my house. Later on, I proposed that he should preside over the meeting of Anjuman-i-Tarqqui-Urdu, which was to have come off at Aligarh about the time of the Mahomedan Educational Conference that year; and he consented. Soon after this there came off the memorable British advance in Mesopotamia, and Mr. Philby found some occupation in Basrah. And after the passage of Mesopotamia into British control, he took a conspicuous part in the affairs connected with the negotiations with the Arabs of the interior. But by far the most memorable of his achievements is his journey to Nejd, in which he was accompanied by *Amin Rihani*, a well-known Syrian man of letters. He penetrated as far as Riadh, and lived with Ibn-i-Saud as his honoured guest. Both of them have published an account of their journey.

Mr. St. John Philby has published his work under the title "The Heart of Arabia" and dedicated it to Faisal-bin-Saud. And Amin Rihani has called his work "The Kings of Arabia," and it has been published in Arabic in Egypt. Mr. Philby next became the British representative in Trans-Jordania, but had to resign his post about six months ago. News-readers may recall that it was said that Mr. Philby was constrained to resign his post on account of serious difference with the British Foreign Office in regard to their policy concerning Palestine. He was convinced that Amir Abdullah had proved his incapacity to rule, and no expectation could be entertained of him. However, Mr. Philby's valuable research in connection with the interior of Arabia received a deserving recognition from the Royal Asiatic Society of England, and he was awarded a medal in token thereof.

MRS. ROSITA FORBES.

Mrs. Rosita Forbes, however, is one of the most outstanding personalities of our day in the sphere of exploration. She is a great traveller, and both before and after the War she has paid repeated visits to Arabia. Once she was discovered in the garb of a Mussalman Arabian woman, living in Yeman under the Islamic name of *Aisha*. She took no mean part in the negotiations which resulted in the famous agreement between *Asir* of Yemen and Amir-Idrisi. If my memory does not betray me she is an American, and undertook and completed her first journey to Arabia as long ago as 1913. Now we have it on her own authority that the object of her present venture is to take films of Arabian life for "local colour" for some Film Co., but the Egyptian journals insist on regarding her trip to Arabia a mysterious enigma not an event pregnant with far-reaching political consequences.

EX-MINISTERS TAKE TO HEELS.

(Continued from previous page.)

times, they were making the history of the country. In spite of all opposition India would achieve her goal, would attain Swaraj, but when the history of the national struggle for freedom would be written let it not be said that seven crores of Mahomedans not only did not help in advancing the cause but when the Bureaucracy wanted to heap stones to crush the spirit of nationalism, the Mahomedans took it upon themselves and struck upon the head of the nationalist movement in India.

No visitors will be allowed at to-day's conference.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

ORDINANCE BILL CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 6.

The All-Bengal Muslim Conference held to-night adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Government in promulgating the Ordinance and calling upon the Mussalman members of the Bengal Legislative Council to oppose strongly "this reactionary measure which threatens the liberty of the people of Bengal by investing the police and the Executive with arbitrary powers of arrest and detention."

PRESIDENT'S OUTBURST.

Nawabzada Sayed Mahomed Hossain presided. He reiterated what he had said at the last Mahomedan conference. He regretted the ill-becoming conduct of some young men in that conference who offered insult to the chair. He hated lawlessness and disorder. They had been traditionally law-abiding. They must root out anarchy and should all combine to help the Government in stamping it out. Anarchists, he said, were misguided people who were the worst enemies of society. The president condemned the extraordinary measures adopted by the Government.

POPULAR OPPOSITION.

Mr. Khuda Bux and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad spoke in support of the resolutions. Mr. Khuda Bux said that liberty was threatened by the measure which Government was about to launch and maintained that the people and the people alone were judges of what was right and what was wrong. They alone were the custodians of their own liberty and freedom and nobody however qualified or endowed could claim to appropriate or rather misappropriate the rights of the people. They wanted proof; clear, cogent, convincing proof. They wanted open trials.

Maulana Azad stated that it was the duty of the Moslem members of the Council to throw out the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. All would be affected by the measure, their liberty would be curtailed and they could not merely look on.

MR. FAZLUL HUQ.

Mr. Fazlul Huq opposed the resolution on two grounds. In the first place he said the resolution went counter to the speech delivered by the President and was not in keeping with its spirit. Islam enjoined on them to support constituted authority. It was their duty to support Government in eradicating anarchy from the land, secondly, the resolution claimed to voice the feelings of the Mussulmans of Bengal. He did not believe that the Conference held recently was representative nor was the present one representative. (Hear, hear). The speaker would be glad to get the clear mandate of the Mussulmans of Bengal. Those who were in authority had a duty not merely to themselves but to those who were placed under their authority. It was their duty to protect life and property if they were threatened with lawlessness and anarchy. It had been said that the Ordinance gave extraordinary power to the police. Was that new? Did not Section 54 of the Indian Penal Code give the police power to arrest any man merely on suspicion? To say that the Ordinance gave extraordinary powers to the police was not a correct statement of fact. He, however, admitted that it was a most obnoxious measure which Government was introducing, and the sooner it was purged from the Statute Book, the better it would be not merely for the people, but for the fair name of the British Government. He refused to say what the mandate of his constituency was, but assured the Conference that he would strictly adhere to it.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND) Jan. 7.

In view of the removal of the municipal beef market from the present premises, the Hyderabad (Sind) municipality resolved unanimously to reserve the plot for a public park Later on some Muslim citizens applied for grant of the plot for a Madrassah and mosque. Hindus and Sikhs applied for Gurdwara. The question came up at the last meeting of the Municipality. Haji Ibrahim Patoli, Hon. Magistrate said, for Muslims the question was religious and there would be rattling of swords. Owing to failure of electric lights the meeting was adjourned to to-day. Some of the members' indiscreet remarks have created a bad impression on the public

LALAJI'S CONVICTION

HINDUS MUST HAVE THEIR OWN ORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Addressing a large gathering at the Imperial Cinema Theatre yesterday, Lala Lajpat Rai urged on the need of the Hindus organising and strengthening themselves by joining the Hindu Sabha in large numbers. The fact that the Muslim leaders were unanimous in thinking that they should have a separate organisation to protect their communal interests made it imperative on the part of the Hindus to have an organisation of their own to speak and act in the name of the Hindu community in all matters affecting them. Just as the Ali Brothers could be leaders of the Congress having their position in the Khilafat Committee and Muslim League, in the same way the Hindus can work in the Congress and in the Hindu Sabha at the same time without in any way impairing the prestige of the Congress. This was in his opinion necessary in the interest of the Congress itself and with a view to allay the fears of the Hindus in Northern India who have begun to think that the Congress was gradually surrendering their rights to please the Mahomedans. "We mean", he said, "absolutely no harm to any community. We shall strive our very best to be on friendly terms with other communities. Personally it does not matter to me at all if the Mahomedans were given a little more than they are entitled by virtue of their population or otherwise, but it must be on one condition. We must be assured that the Mahomedans do intend to become and remain Indian Nationalists. There is one thing which I want to make clear to all concerned that whatever be our weakness we are determined not to yield one inch of Indian soil to any foreigner, be he a European or any other Asiatics and towards that end we shall work and we shall strengthen ourselves. I did not want to say anything expressly about this here, but by friends wanted me to make it clear. I would, if necessary, refer you to a speech of Maulana Mahomed Ali in the Moslem League on the North-west Frontier Province resolution. He said if he had his way he would hand over the North-western Frontier Province to Afghanistan. He went further and made a somewhat startling statement that if a straight line were drawn from Constantinople to Delhi a Muslim corridor will be found right up to Saharanpur just either exclusively Muslim or with Muslims in a majority. I do not admit the truth of this remark. Whatever may be from Constantinople up to a certain point in the Frontier Province, we cannot say that right up to Saharanpur the Mahomedans have a majority. The Hindu Sabha might help the afflicted Hindus, negotiate in the name of the Hindu community with other communities on matters affecting the community's rights as a whole, work for the removal of untouchability, carry out a propaganda in favour of physical training among Hindus, act as the arbiter among the different sects of the republic."

Lalaji then referred to the directions in which the Hindu Sabha might work.

He then referred to the Kohat tragedy which he said revealed more than anything else the incompetency of the Government to protect its subjects and appealed to the audience to extend their sympathy to the sufferers.

HINDU SABHA, A UNIFYING FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Lala Lajpat Rai addressed a crowded audience this evening on the lines of Hindu reorganisations. He said that while not deprecating communal organisation for social and religious refor it was his view that political and communal organisation must of necessity produce an atmosphere antagonistic to the growth of National feeling. However, after reading the proceedings of the last session of the Moslem League and the Khilafat Conference he was convinced that the time had come for the Hindus also to organise themselves on communal lines. He regarded the Hindu Sabha as a unifying force among the Hindu, the platform being kept open to all Hindus irrespective of caste and creed and also to Budhists Jains and Sikhs. He did not want the Sabha to supplant the National Congress or lower its prestige or influence and for this purpose it was necessary that the Sabha should not deal with political questions but should confine itself to communal matters. He saw no reason why staunch Hindu Congressmen should not evince the same interest in the Sabha as Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and other Moslem leaders took in Moslem organisations. The main work of the Hindu Sabha, he said should be to strengthen and organise the Hindu Community in every respect and he indicated various ways in which the Sabha could work for the community such as organising relief for sufferers from communal disturbances, taking steps to improve the physical condition of the Hindus, the uplifting of the depressed classes and untouchables etc. Lala Lajpat Rai before concluding referred at length to the recent Kohat tragedy and appealed for funds for the relief of the sufferers.

HOPEFUL OF UNION AMONG HINDSUS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the subject of the conditions for unity in South India, Lala Lajpat Rai said that he was very hopeful of union being achieved among all sections of Hindus. He had every reason to think that the communal dispute now in evidence between Brahmins and non-Brahmins was only a temporary phase and that it would disappear in the near future. There were already signs of that. The cause of the controversy was, he thought, want of confidence on the part of the non-Brahmins as to their ability to look after and promote their interests against the fancied or real opposition of what they considered the Brahmin oligarchy. The moment that fear was removed and the non-Brahmin became self-confident and conscious of his own strength which was becoming increasingly patent day by day, the gulf between the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin would be bridged and the wounds inflicted healed.

EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

The Lala said there was practically no Hindu-Moslem problem in South India such as existed in Upper India, but he apprehended that the activities of both Hindus and Mahomedans in Upper India would have their repurcussion in the south, and it was with that in view that he advocated the formation of Hindu Sabhas in the Madras Presidency. He was emphatically of opinion after what had happened in the Congress that the unity of all parties in present circumstances would be extremely difficult to bring about.

The Lala is anxious to visit several places including Malabar, but the present state of his health and urgent engagements elsewhere compel him to abandon the notion at present. He hopes, however, to return to South India in three months' time.

MAHATMAJI AMONG BHILS.

VISIT TO PANCH MAHALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DOHAD, Jan. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi paid a flying visit to Dohad and Godhra in Panch Mahal, the so-called backward district of Gujerat, on his way home from Belgaum Congress. He had specially come to see the Antyaj Ashram of Godhra and Bhils of Dohad who were fortunate enough to have this golden opportunity of having his darshana after a long time.

Mahatmaji came by the Punjab Mail on Friday the 2nd inst. and was received on the station by Messrs. A. V. Thakker (President Bhil Seva Mandal) Waman Rao Mukadam, Mr. Sukhadev the local worker and voluteers. He was taken in procession afoot (carriage was dispensed with by Mahatma himself) through the streets of the town which was gaily decorated with festoons of various sorts. Messrs Valabhbhai Patel and Abbastyabji arrived for the occassion by Delhi express. Merchants both Hindus and Mahomedans, local weavers of the depressed class, students of Bhil Ashram and Vakils were given interviews.

Bhils from far and near, mustered in a pretty good number to attend the public meeting at Chowk near the Municipal Building. Immediately after the public meeting a womens' meeting was addressed by the Mahatma. The main topic in his speeches at both functions and at interviews was naturally Khadi and Spinning. But it had all the same a freshness of its own as it was the first occasion after Belgaum Congress when Mahatmaji began his spinning propaganda. He exhorted the poverty stricken Bhills to place implicit faith in Mr. Thakkar whom they should entrust their boy and girls, and to follow the ten commandments', so to say, published by him. He advised local workers like Mr. Sukhadev to carry on the message of the Congress by Spinning daily. Both of them have promised to do their utmost in the matter. The Bhil Seva Mandal has passed a resolution of voluntary Spinning by its members

Mr. Valabhbhai then addressed the meeting his speeches was very terse and pointed. He asked the audience whether they had come there to do some substantial work or simply to hear long speeches and to have merely darashan, for which the time has pretty long passed.

ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Mahatmaji advised women to Spin and put on Khadi by citing examples of great puranic heroines of India like Seeta etc. He, then visited the houses of weavers, where he was shown their religious books and their system of Bhajan.

Mahatmaji left Dohad for Godhra the same evening by third class.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

BI-CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Jan. 6.

The Prince of Wales attended service at South Cathedral commemorating the bicentenary of Guy's Hospital. The Bishop of Oxford, in his sermon related how Thomas Guy, who had a wharf close by London Bridge prospered in his business. Having amassed wealth, he built and endowed Guys' Hospital which was opened ten days after his death for sixty patients. The hospital now has 600 beds and treats yearly some 10,000 in-patients and 125 thousand out-patients.—(B.O.W.)

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education will leave Bombay on tour on January 11, returning on January 20th. He will visit Poona, Ahmednagar, Sangamner and Nasik in the course of the tour.

Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. C. F. Andrews left Madras on Tuesday night for Calcutta and Mr. Shaukat Ali for Bombay *en route* to Bhavanagar to join Mr. Gandhi there.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading visited the Bengal Presidency General Hospital on Tuesday.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading were present at a Garden Party given by the All-India Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa Land-holders' Association on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. E. M. D. Cohen on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson visited the American Mission School for the Blind on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

Lady Wilson attended a Meeting of the Bombay District Baby Week Committee at the Secretariat on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

"A DANGEROUS STRUCTURE."

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Jan. 6.

St. Paul's Cathedral has been officially declared by the Corporation of the City of London to be a "dangerous structure." The matter of the safety of the Cathedral's dome has been under consideration by the Cathedral authorities for some time. Last month a Commission of five architectural experts made to them an interim report recommending that the eight piers supporting the dome should be consolidated at a cost of between 120 thousand and 140 thousand sterling. It was admitted by the Commission that this would probably be only a temporary remedy and it was suggested that the work of rebuilding the dome should be left to a latter generation in view of the enormous cost which it would entail. The requirements which are now made by the City Corporation in the interests of public safety are far-reaching and it is estimated that to fulfil them it would necessitate an expenditure of half a million sterling.

Dean Inge stated to-day, that the final report of the Commission of experts is expected in the near future and meanwhile he could give no indication of what steps the Cathedral authorities would take. It may be mentioned that the dome of St. Pauls' weighs over 60,000 tons.—(B.O.W.)

CABINET RECONSTITUTED.

SOLIDLY FASCIST.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Rome.—The Cabinet has been reconstituted and is solidly Fascist with the exception of Sgr. Denava, Minister for Public Economy who belongs to the section of the Popular Party loyal to Sgr. Mussolini. Meanwhile, the ultra-Fascisti are demanding stronger measures against the Opposition. Demonstrations of Fascisti in Venice paraded and shouted for the appointment of the extreme Fascist, Sgr. Farinacci as Minister of Interior. It appears that a plenary meeting of the Opposition has been convened for January 8th.—Reuter.

REPRESSION IN ITALY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Rome.—The strong hand exercised by Government during the past few days to maintain order and respect for constituted authority is revealed in the report of the Minister of Interior which shows that nearly 100 clubs were closed and 25 organisations dissolved; 120 branches of the Italia Liberia Association were closed and 111 revolutionaries arrested; 150 cafes were closed and 65 domiciliary researches were made.

Parliament will reassemble on 12th January to discuss the Electrical Reform Bill.—Reuter.

BENGAL VINDICATES HER HONOUR.

(Continued from previous page.)

England were confirmed by those who knew him most intimately at that time. I found that he had sincerely repented of the crime of his youth and had determined to devote the life which had been given back to him to making amends for the past and to saving others from falling into the same error but a difficulty confronted him.

(Speech not complete).

After the Governor left the Council one member questioned the validity of convening the Council on the grounds that two members summoned to attend the Council were prevented from doing so on account of their detention in jail and that no time was allowed for non-official business. The President said it was not in his power to prevent or force any member to attend the Council and that the question of allotmen of time rested with the Governor and it was a matter over which they had no control.

The Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson then moved for leave to introduce the Bill to supplement the ordinary criminal law in Bengal.

SIR P. C. MITTER OPPOSES THE BILL.

Sir P. C. Mitter in opposing the motion said as a signatory to the Rowlatt Report he naturally desired to stand by the recommendations of that report. The present Bill departed from those recommendations in almost every important question of the principle and proceeded on the Defence of India Act. Government had no justification to go back upon the recommendations of the Rowlatt Report. In doing so Government was following a quack's remedy and not a physician's treatment in dealing with this dangerous malady. On the contrary if the Bill was passed it would not only fail in its object, but would perhaps be helpful towards it. That being his view he came to the conclusion that in the very interest of the object the Government had in view and out of loyalty to the committee on which he had the privilege to serve he must oppose the Bill. He, however, suggested that Government should re-enact part 1 and even portions of part 2 of the Rowlatt Act with modifications.

The motion was then put to vote and was negatived by 57 voting for and 66 against it. The Council was then adjourned.

EFFECT OF PRESIDENT'S RULING.

INJUNCTION NOT TO BE PRAYED FOR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The decision to move the High Court for an injunction to secure postponement of Bengal Council meeting until its two imprisoned members might be permitted to attend was abandoned in consideration of the fact that the President allowed Mr. Sen Gupta's motion of adjournment of Council.

THE NON-BRAHMAN CONFERENCE.

ORGANIZERS KEPT ALOOF FROM CONGRESSMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 7.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press with regard to the criticism of the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of the 5th instant that the Congress leaders did not attend the Non-Brahman Conference at Belgaum, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande said:—Coming back from Bombay after the Unity Conference and before returning to Bombay to settle finally the Non-Brahman Conference, Rao Bahadur Lathe saw him (Gangadharrao Deshpande) and asked him if he would spare the Congress Pandal for the Non-Brahman Conference and if he would provide accommodation for the delegates of the Non-Brahman Conference. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande very willingly promised to reserve some blocks of huts for the delegates of the Non-Brahman Conference and said he would gladly spare the pandal for the Conference. Mr. Gangadharrao, accordingly, did reserve to the very last some blocks of huts. Both the Chairman and the General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Congress promised full cooperation in the matter. A letter was also written to Rao Bahadur Lathe to the same effect. Representatives of the Cow Conference and the Hindu Maha Sabha also approached Mr. Gangadharrao for the loan of the Congress pandal and for accommodation for their delegates, but Mr. Gangadharrao told them their claims would be considered after satisfying the needs of the Non-Brahman Conference. So he held their applications for the pandal and accommodation in abeyance. Meanwhile came the letter from Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar to Mr. Jadhav, the Education Minister, in which Mr. Ramaswami said "Mr. Lathe wrote to me to say that the Congress authorities were willing to place their pandal at our disposal. We think it would be very much better if we made separate arrangements for our Conference and have a separate pandal and separate residential arrangements for the delegates." Mr. Jadhav forwarded the letter to Mr. Lathe who read it out to the Reception Committee which accepted the suggestion. The local weekly "Vibhakar" in its issues of the 19th and the 26th ultimo complained that "the co-operation promised by the Congress organizers has been rejected by the Non-Brahman leader and the rejection has been kept concealed from the public" though accommodation was to the last reserved for the delegates of the Non-Brahman Conference and other conferences were somewhat inconvenienced by the pandal being promised for the Non-Brahman Conference, neither Mr. Lathe nor the Reception Committee of the Non-Brahman Conference ever wrote to the Congress authorities that they were making separate arrangements of their own. The Congress Reception Committee officially wrote to the Reception Committee of the Non-Brahman Conference to send their representatives to the Congress and accordingly sent ten complimentary passes for their representatives. This official note was not even replied to nor receipt of the complimentary passes acknowledged. No representative of the Non-Brahman Conference attended the Congress. Moreover prominent Non-Brahman leaders such as Messrs. Lathe, Chikodi and Angadi were individually invited. None of them responded except Mr Chikodi in his individual capacity as a respectable gentleman of the town. With all this there was a rumour that there was a complaint that the Non-Brahmans were not invited. Five more complimentary passes were sent to Mr. Shikhare, Chairman of the Reception Committee. On the 27th December after about 1 p.m. when Mr. Gandhi was seated in the rostrum and the Congress work was actually going on, Mr. Lathe came and wanted to see Mr. Gandhi. He saw Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and requested him to invite Mr. Gandhi to attend the Non-Brahman Conference. Mr. Gangadharrao asked Mr. Lathe the time for the opening of the Conference. Mr. Lathe replied that the time for the opening of the Conference was not yet fixed, but Mr. Gandhi might attend any time between 2 and 5 p.m. Mr. Gangadharrao conveyed Mr. Lathe's message to Mr. Gandhi who said he would attend if he found time. The Congress session continued that day till 6 p.m. No intimation was given to Mr. Gandhi or to anybody else about the next day's programme of the Non-Brahman Conference. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande had some time before the Congress sitting asked Messrs. Lathe and Changule if they were going to arrange any informal conference. Mr. Lathe said if any were arranged, intimation would be given, but no such intimation ever came. On the 28th December Mr. Gandhi's time as well as that of several other leaders were fully occupied, promises for their attendance at several conferences having been previously secured. It is noteworthy that the Non-Brahman Conference did not pass any resolution about the Bengal Ordinance though at the Unity Conference in Bombay Mr. Ramaswami was present and in his presidential address he condemned the Ordinance. Mr. Jadhav's presence at the Conference lent support to the view that the Conference had its inspiration from some other quarter. The holding of the Conference in the Congress pandal itself nd the location of the Non-pandal itself and the location of the Non-gress grounds and not three miles away would have brought together representatives of the Conference and the Congress and would have brought about mutual exchange of views and mutual understanding, but the belief, even among certain well-informed Non-Brahman quarters here is that the organizers of the Non-Brahman Conference having kept themselves aloof from the Congress wanted to father the blame upon Congressmen.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The Governor-General has allotted the following dates for the transaction of non-official business in the Assembly during the first part of February. For non-official bills the 3rd and 10th and for non-official resolutions 6th and 13th.

ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY

GROWING INCIDENCE OF TAXATION

28 1/2 LAKHS SPENT ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

NEED FOR DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REVIEW.

The following are extracts from the review by the Municipal Standing Committee of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1923-24:—

The year's income aggregated Rs. 2,79,21,509, showing a net increase of Rs. 11,68,016 over that of the previous year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs 2,89,50,053, being Rs. 27,88,615 in excess of that of the year preceding. The net result of the year's transactions thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 10,28,544 as against a surplus of Rs. 5,92,024 in the previous year. The deficit reduced the Working Cash Balance of Rs. 87,31,944 at the commencement of the year to Rs 77,03,400 at the end of the year. The real unhypothecated Cash Balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 11,72,216 against Rs. 20,05,718 in the preceding year.

Taking all factors of expansion into consideration and eliminating all variable and unreliable sources of revenue, the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent expansion in the income of the Municipality at Rs. 26,40,000 and in the expenditure at Rs. 32,00,000. This shows that our expenditure has grown faster than our revenue and it is expected to advance still higher in view of our prospective commitments on Primary Education and capital works such as Water Works, Drainage Works, Street Improvements, Construction of Markets, etc. It is therefore necessary for the Corporation to find out fresh sources of revenue to enhance their income and to scrutinize with special jealousy every proposal for additional expenditure both on revenue and capital accounts.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

The following table shows the incidence of taxation per head of population for the three years ending 1923-24, calculated by the Chief Accountant on the Census figure of the year 1921 (11,75,914):—

Year.	Incidence per head of population.
	Rs. a. p.
1921-22	16 15 3
1922-23	20 2 4
1923-24	21 1 2

As the estimated annual increase of 16,646.0 in the population of the City over the Census figure of 1921 as worked out by the Executive Health Officer has been approved by Government in their Resolution dated the 4th July, 1922, and as the death-rate and birth-rate of the City for the years 1922 and 1923 have been worked out by that officer in the Reports for those years on that basis, it is very desirable that the same basis should be uniformly adopted throughout the Report for working out all calculations based on per head of population.

The incidence of taxation calculated on this basis works out as under:—

Year.	Incidence per head of population.
	Rs. a. p.
1921-23	16 13 10
1922-23	19 11 9
1923-24	20 7 4

The expenditure on loan works, including Development Schemes and Works carried out of Trust Funds and Land and Buildings Fund, during the year aggregated Rs. 3,41,60,511 against Rs. 1,40,33,805 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,97,98,856. The total amount made available for expenditure on loan works was Rs. 5,84,70,426, out of which Rs. 3,41,60,511 were spent or 58 per cent. against 57 per cent. in the previous year. The Standing Committee would once again urge that the Executive Departments should exercise special care in not obtaining sanction in the Budget or otherwise for funds being made available which they cannot spend to a great extent.

Out of the total amount of Rs. 5,84,70,426 made available during the year for loan works expenditure, a sum of about Rs. 28½ lakhs was in respect of road construction by special methods, such as, Setts-stone pavement on cement concrete foundations, Sheet asphalt on cement concrete foundations, Asphalt macadam on cement concrete foundations, and Cement concrete roads. Out of these 28½ lakhs, about 13½ lakhs were spent on the different modes of road construction during the year. In the Loan Works Budget Estimates for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26, Rs. 23,37,129 and Rs. 14,00,000 have been provided for the construction of roads by the aforesaid special methods. The Standing Committee would suggest that the Commissioner and the Corporation should consider whether sufficient progress had not been made with the re-construction of main road surfaces with sheet asphalt and cement concrete bottom to admit of the programme being curtailed to a large extent and to the annual cost thereof being met in future from revenue and not from loans. This manner of dealing with roads may be considered as another mode of constructing road surface and annually a small portion of the total road surface requiring renewal may be taken up and reconstructed according to this method just as the larger portions are done according to the water-bound, tar-macadamized, and tar-grouting methods. Further as the method of providing sheet asphalt on the road surface without cement concrete bottoming adopted in a portion of Lamington Road and Duncan Road is very likely to prove a success, more roads may be re-surfaced according to this method. The Commissioner may also consider whether a road can be efficiently re-surfaced with asphalt macadam without providing cement concrete bottoming. Such a surface has been provided on a cement concrete bottom on a portion of Bellasis Road and appears to be as good as sheet asphalt and is understood to be much cheaper than the latter. If these suggestions are adopted, the loan funds would be relieved from the heavy liability of road construction. The Committee moreover find that Rs. 5 lakhs were spent during the year under review from Revenue on tar painting or re-painting roads. Experience has proved that tar-painting although useful in allaying dust-nuisance temporarily, requires renewing every now and then during the year. If this amount is spent instead on the construction of road surfaces according to any of the methods suggested above, much of the money that is annually spent on tar-painting or re-painting would be usefully employed on the construction of road surfaces that will be permanent for some years.

LOANS.

During the year the Corporation borrowed Rs. 3,40,00,000 from Government and Rs. 1,10,000 from the Western India Turf Club in accordance with the loan programme previously sanctioned by them. Debt to an extent of Rs. 41,63,412 was paid off during the year. The total Capital Debt of the Corporation thus increased from Rs. 11,13,37,850 to Rs. 14,43,84,438 which is inclusive of Rs. 31 lakhs received from Government for the Mahim Development Scheme. Deducting from this Rs 1,34,600 being the amount of the outstanding debentures of the Drainage and other Loans, which is covered by a renewed grant, the outstanding debt at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 14,42,50,438. Against this debt, the total Sinking Fund Investments aggregated Rs. 2,61,80,525, leaving a net debt liability of Rs. 11,80,69,913 against Rs. 8,44,52,045 in the preceding year. All the securities held in the Sinking Fund are redeemable at par and call for no depreciation provision.

TAXES.

Inclusive of demands in respect of previous years, the total demand on account of property taxes aggregated Rs. 2,21,21,001 against Rs. 1,93,32,601 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 27,88,400. Out of this, Rs. 1,97,44,852 were collected against Rs. 1,82,81,388 in the preceding year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 21,76,527 against Rs. 8,58,213 in the preceding twelve months. The total demand on account of the tax on vehicles and animals, including the demands in respect of previous years, aggregated Rs. 7,18,448 against Rs. 6,28,884 in the preceding year. Out of this, Rs. 6,32,164 were collected, Rs. 375 were written off as irrecoverable, and bills for Rs. 13,704 were recalled and cancelled, leaving a balance of Rs. 72,206 outstanding at the end of the year. The total outstanding balance on account of property taxes and wheel tax collected by the Department thus amounted to Rs. 22,48,733. Out of this large outstanding balance, bills for no less than Rs. 11,39,031 were issued during the last three months of the year in respect of buildings newly erected, enlarged or improved and also on account of amendments due to complaints against valuations revised during the year.

ROADS.

During the year under review the Road Department had a fairly satisfactory supply of road materials and transport facilities. The area of roads metalled, resurfaced and patched during the year was 9,555,851 square feet against 11,341,960 square feet in the previous year and the total amount spent on repairs and maintenance, including maintenance of footpaths and road side trees, was Rs. 7,38,443 against Rs. 11,19,381, the rate for full metalling working out at 2 annas 9 pies per square foot against 3 annas 1 pie per square foot in the preceding year. In addition to the above-mentioned works, several roads were reconstructed according to special methods, such as paving with sett-stones, laying sheet asphalt on cement concrete bottom, etc., for which a budget provision of Rs. 28,55,105 was available. The total expenditure booked up to 28th February, 1924, amounted to Rs. 13,13,940. The Commissioner should be asked to supply in future reports the actual area of road surface reconstructed according to the various special methods, the total cost and the cost worked out per square yard in each case. The tarring of roads was continued during the year. A number of roads with an aggregate area of 60,25,858 square feet were tar-painted, an area of 9,72,177 square feet of tarred roads was repaired by patching, and some roads with an area of 3,18,767 square feet were laid with tar macadam, the whole area aggregating 73,16,302 square feet, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 5,72,797 (including the cost of tar) against a total area of 34,39,787 square feet similarly dealt with at an aggregate cost of Rs. 5,86,232 in the preceding twelve months. It is remarkable that although the area dealt with in the year of Report was almost double of that dealt with in the previous year, the cost was less than that of the preceding year. This is partly accounted for by the exorbitant price paid for the tar obtained from England in that year. Out of 182 miles of roads, 52½ miles were disturbed in connection with pipes, cables, etc., against 53½ miles in the preceding year.

Arrangement was made for the paving of some footpaths in the different wards of the City at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,87,200, but the work was taken in hand in the current year.

TRAMWAYS.

A double track of tram lines 4,526 feet long was extended along Reay Road from the junction of Reay Road and Victoria Road to Albert Road. The total number of cars run by the Tramways Company on their lines was increased from 279 to 293, resulting in an increase of 1,677 in the carrying capacity of passengers.

LIGHTING.

Great improvement was effected in the lighting of streets during the year. This was brought about by an increase in the number of electric lamps and by the conversion of some low pressure gas lamps into low pressure high power lamps which resulted in the total number of lamps as well as the cost of lighting being reduced materially. The cost of maintaining the recently purchased Alladin Incandescent Oil Lamps continues to be tremendously high and the sooner they are abolished the better.

WATER WORKS.

The Water Works were as usual maintained in a state of efficiency throughout the year. There was satisfactory rainfall at all the Municipal lakes and all of them over-flowed except Vehar. The total quantity of water received from all sources, except Powai Lake from which no water was drawn, amounted to 17,876 million gallons or an average of 49 million gallons per day, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 14,741 million gallons or an average of 40.7 gallons per day.

Good progress was made with the various works in connection with the Tansa Completion Scheme.

Throughout the year the Fire Brigade was maintained in a state of thorough efficiency.

The Motor Ambulance Service presented by Bai Jerbai N. Wadia for street and other accidents continued to be popular and was strengthened by an additional ambulance purchased from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and altered to suit Municipal requirements. The total number of persons conveyed by the Ambulances was 1,265 and the distance run 12,617 miles. The amount of fees recovered for hire purposes was Rs. 1,500.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The population of the City at the Census of 1921 was 11,75,194 against 9,79,445 at the preceding Census of 1911. The Health Officer has however in accordance with the orders passed in Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 2547, dated the 4th July, 1922, estimated the population at 12,20,120 in the middle of the year 1923 and calculated the death-rates and birth-rates for the same year on the basis of the estimated population. The improvement seen in the health conditions of the City during the previous year continued in the year under review. The total deaths numbered 37,959 against 37,297 in 1922 and 53,609 in 1921, the death-rate per 1,000 persons living being 31.11 against 31.06 in 1922 and 45.58 in 1921. The death-rate of 31.11 was the lowest on record since 1895 with the exception of the rates for 1915 (24.17) and 1922 (31.06). With the exception of Plague which was epidemic for 15 weeks from the middle of February onwards and caused 1,329 deaths, none of the other epidemic diseases reached epidemic proportions during the year. The number of live-births registered was 20,995 against 20,452 in 1922 and 19,125 in 1921, giving a birth-rate of 17.20 against 17.03 in 1922 and 16.26 in 1921.

There were 8,632 deaths among infants up to one year of age, showing an increase of 396 over those of the preceding year, but a decrease of 3,017 over the quinquennial average of 1918-22 and of 1,068 over the decennial average of 1913-22. The death-rate per mille of births registered was 411 against 403 in 1922. Of the 20,995 live-births registered during the year, 14,302 or 68.12 per cent. occurred in families living in a single room tenement or sharing it with others, and that the number of deaths among such was 7,500 or 86.89 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

The usual measures for the reduction of infantile mortality were continued during the year, but apparently without any progressive improvement as there was no decrease whatsoever in the death-rate per mille of births registered over that of the year preceding.

The Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals were fairly full during the year as out of 188 beds in the former and 106 in the latter, on an average 41 and 17 beds respectively were occupied daily.

The receipts from the Markets and Slaughter Houses increased from Rs. 10,80,104 in the previous year to Rs. 11,32,392.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The number of new schools opened during the year of Report was 5, while that of old schools closed and of those amalgamated with others was respectively 2 and 4, with the result that at the end of the year there were 333 schools including 48 night schools on the register as against 334 at the close of the year previous. There was an increase of 3,147 in the total number of pupils which rose from 36,840 to 39,987. The total expenditure advanced from Rs. 22,23,892 to Rs. 24,38,974. The average cost per pupil in 1921-22 was shown to be Rs. 51.9. The corresponding figures for the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 have not been given. It is desirable that this figure should be given in each year's report and that it should be worked out on the principles of costing accountancy. As already pointed out above, Government have refused since 1922-23 to pay in full the contribution claimed from them by the Schools Committee towards Primary Education and the Corporation have asked the Commissioner to file a suit against Government to enforce the claim. The revised Scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in F and G Wards, which was approved by the Corporation and sent to Government early in 1924 for sanction, has been now sanctioned by them subject to certain reservations, and steps are being taken for giving early effect to the scheme. The Municipal Auditors have observed in their report on the Schools Committee's Accounts for the year 1923-24 that the irregularities pointed out by them in the previous year still continue and that their audit though made under a very great strain is not at all satisfactory owing to irregularities and want of system in the accounts. The Schools Committee would do well to seriously consider whether it is not desirable that all their accounts should pass through the Chief Accountant, especially as the disbursements made by the Schools Committee are annually growing and there is no trained staff under the Committee for keeping the accounts systematically.

In conclusion, the Standing Committee have much pleasure in putting on record their high appreciation of the able and successful administration of Municipal affairs by Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S., during the year.

The report was placed before the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday and its consideration was postponed till next week.

CO-OPERATE WITH INDIANS.

COL. GIDNEY'S ADVICE TO DOMICILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

At the Calcutta Rotary Club to-day, Lt.-Col. H A J Gidney read a lengthy paper on the future of the Domiciled Community in India. After tracing the origin and past history of the community, Lt.-Col. Gidney said he was aware of the differences of opinion that existed within the community as to its future. He would not advocate their throwing in their lot with the Europeans as the advantages of so doing would be nil. It would be to their advantage to co-operate with Indians while retaining their communal distinctiveness. "We declare ourselves," he said, "as citizens and sons of India prepared to associate entirely and whole-heartedly with all other communities both European and Indian and to work for the common good of India, our Motherland, whose welfare and development and prosperity should be our first and foremost duty. With this as our avowed policy and occupying this status, we should offer the hand of friendship to the European and the Indian alike. I cannot too strongly condemn the isolated position which the Domiciled Community has elected to occupy, the sitting on the fence policy, which has been our creed in the past, nor can I find words strong enough to deprecate the attitude adopted by some members of the community, in posing as Europeans and looking down not only upon their own community but upon the Indians as their inferiors."

ALLAHABAD UNION BANK.

AUDITOR'S ARREST URGED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

In connection with the liquidation of the Union Bank, Allahabad and the report of S. M. Dey and Co., of Calcutta, liquidators the Public examination of Mr. B. L. Dey, a former director and auditor and of Mr. J. T. Ghose Director and others is proceeding before Mr. Justice Walsh at the Allahabad High Court at the instance of the liquidators who are represented by Mr. H. C. Desanges Barrister. Mr. De, cross-examined, said that his idea of banking business was very limited. He never studied company law.

Mr. Desanges requested the court to order the prosecution of Mr. De, the auditor for making a false report in the balance sheet of 1922. His Lordship said he would consider the matter later. The case is proceeding.

SIR SEFTON BRANCKER.

ARRIVES AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

Sir Sefton Brancker has arrived here.

KARACHI, Jan. 7.

Sir Sefton Brancker's pilot Mr. Alan J. Cobham accompanied by the Engineer, Mr. A. B. Elliott, left for Karachi by aeroplane at 10-20 on Wednesday for Delhi via Jodhpore, where they will meet Sir Sefton Brancker and the airship experts.

DEGREES ON PAYMENT.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY GERMAN PROFESSOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The Criminal Intelligence Department has filed a complaint at the Presidency Magistrate Court, Egmore against Colonel D. Dawespelly, B. A., Ph. D., M. D., charging him with alleged cheating. The allegations against him are that he represented himself as the local agent of the University of Weishbadan, Germany, and promised Rao Saheb Dr. Krishnaswami Iyenger, Lecturer in History at the Madras University, to obtain for him the degree of Doctor of Literature direct from Germany on payment of certain fees. The accused stated that the fees for such a degree ranged between £500 to 1000 but it was finally reduced to £10. The amount was paid to the accused on the 31st January 1923 on the assurance that the diploma would be received direct from Germany. Sometimes later Mr. Iyenger received a diploma which appeared to him to have been made locally. Thereupon he insisted on its being received direct from Germany as originally stipulated and a further sum of Rs. 20 was paid for the purpose. Later another diploma was delivered by hand but not direct from Germany. Mr. Iyengar then made enquiries and came to know that the whole thing was a fraud and further investigations revealed that some more people in Madras, Bihar and Orissa had been similarly duped. The accused was arrested in May last and when on bail, it is is alleged, he absconded but was recently arrested in the Federated Malay States. The present proceeding have been taken with a view to his extradition from the Federated Malay States to Madras where he will stand his trial.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

SWARAJISTS' MOTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

I understand that Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and a number of Swarajist members of the Assembly have given notice of their intention to move a number of resolutions relating to Constructive Programme and other important matters in the forthcoming session of the Assembly. They recommend:

That rules and regulations for election of members of the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Council be so amended as to remove all disqualifications to vote or stand for election against persons convicted of political or other offences not involving moral turpitude and sentenced to any term of imprisonment;

That whenever there are occasions for insurance or renewal of insurance of properties or stores or machinery belonging to or held in trust by the Government of India against fire, marine or any other kind of risk, such insurances be always placed with insurance companies incorporated in India

That with a view to make protection to steel and iron industry in India real and effective, to direct that the Government of India and all departments under its control shall purchase iron and steel of Indian origin;

That local administrations under direct control of the Government of India be instructed to take steps forthwith to organise handspinning and handweaving on a large scale with a view to relieve unemployment and poverty and to convey to His Majesty's Government the considered opinion of the Assembly that in future no loans chargeable on the revenues of India should be raised without previously consulting the Assembly;

That instruction be issued to local administration under direct control of the Government of India to take steps forthwith to grant to local bodies within their jurisdiction, the right to determine the number and location of liquor shops within their areas;

That having regard to the fact that the Executive in India is not responsible to the Legislature and the further fact that the committees and commissions appointed in the past in most cases resulted in waste of public money, no committees for investigation of public affairs should be appointed except with the previous approval and concurrence of the Assembly;

That recommendation be made to the Governor-General to prorogue the Session of the Assembly immediately on the expiration of four years from the date of commencement of the reformed Assembly and to summon a fresh session without delay to enable the Assembly to elect its own president and

That the report of the Reforms Committee be placed before the Assembly for discussion at an early date.

I understand these will be treated as party motions and supported by the Swarajya Party as a party.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

BIKANER'S RECEPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIKANER, Jan. 6.

On the 15th January Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught returned to Bikaner with His Highness the Maharaja from Hanumangarh where they went on a shooting excursion. They visited the exhibition of jail products and were much impressed by the beauty and finish of the articles manufactured. A few minutes before 8o' clock Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Fort. Dinner was served in the magnificent Darbar Hall. His Highness the Maharaja in a few eloquent words proposed the health of Their Royal Highnesses to which the Prince replied expressing his and the Princess's deep gratitude for the magnificent reception they had received and the pleasure that the visit had given them.

At 11-30 Their Royal Highnesses accompanied by Captain Batty, Military Secretary, left Bikaner for Jodhpur. They were seen off by His Highness the Maharaj Kumar, Maharaj Bijey and a number of Sardars.

WORLD TOURISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

A party of six consisting of four Americans, one Scotchman and one Englishman have arrived here. They are out on a world tour to study world problems and have already visited many places in Europe, Africa and Egypt and will spend about four months in India studying economic, social and religious conditions of the country.

(Continued from Column 6.)

and I have no doubt that the Corporation will give its full support to them and take all measures necessary to secure their early completion. All other important cities have already learnt this lesson and it is only to be regretted that Bombay should be so late in following their example.

I hope that I have made it clear that there are other factors than stable rents governing the price of milk, and that it would be no remedy for the present situation to carry through a measure which has for its alleged object the keeping down of the rent while all other more important factors, which are almost solely responsible for the present high cost of milk, remain uncontrolled. The only result, as far as I can see, of granting new licenses would be, if not to perpetuate for ever the present evils so well-known and so persistently complained of, at least to postpone the day when the menace caused to the city's health by the existence of the milch cattle stables will be removed and the public get a clean and wholesome milk supply from the country. I sincerely trust that the arguments I have advanced in this letter, will be found by the Corporation cogent enough to justify it in reconsidering its recommendation to me to allow, even temporarily and conditionally, the erection of new milch cattle stables within the city."

CITY'S MILK SUPPLY.

CATTLE STABLES— MENACE TO HEALTH.

COMMISSIONER URGES THEIR REMOVAL.

With reference to the resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation expressing the opinion that licences may be granted for the erection of milch cattle stables in any part of the city pending the completion of the Municipal Scheme at Deonar, the Municipal Commissioner has addressed a letter to the Corporation in which he states that he is convinced it would be most undesirable from every point of view to allow any more stables to be built within the city limits. The Heads of the Municipal departments with whom he has discussed the matter are at one with him in supporting this view. The Commissioner says that any stable built in the undrained parts of the city, housing as it must a large number of cattle without any provision being made for the proper disposal of the dung, urine, etc., creates conditions, which, apart from precluding the possibility of the production of clean milk, have only to be seen to be unequivocally condemned as a menace to the comfort and the health of the inhabitants of that locality. As regards drained areas, experience has proved beyond doubt that the existing cattle stables are a positive source of nuisance and the cause of frequent choking and overflow of drains and thus give genuine grounds of complaint to the public.

But in addition to the sanitary considerations there are certain economic and other considerations involved in the perpetuation of the present system of stabling milch animals in the heart of the city, to quote Dr. Mann's report, 'But large milch cattle stables located in a big city cannot be really sanitary, nor can they be entirely free from nuisance. I am not saying that animals kept to provide milk for private consumption or a stable containing a very few animals under very careful supervision and strict rules need necessarily be a serious nuisance or a danger to health. But large stables like those in Bombay at present, unless there is a supervision and rules which are quite unpractical, cannot, I think, avoid being a real sanitary danger. The collection of animals housed close together, the accumulation of dung even for a few hours, the smell which cannot be avoided when large numbers of animals are packed into a confined space in a highly populated area, the collection of milk in large quantities in the dusty and possibly disease-infected air of towns, all these tend towards the lowering of the standard of milk produced, lead to the creation of a nuisance in the neighbourhood, and may result in the possible dissemination of diseases by means of flies which inevitably follow cattle stables.'

CAUSES OF HIGH PRICE OF MILK.

"Further," says Commissioner, "the high price at which milk is being sold in Bombay at present and the increase in the price with which we are being threatened are entirely due to the faulty system of stabling animals in the heart of a big city. There are various causes contributory to this high production cost, but the rent of stables, of which so much is attempted to be made by the applicants for licenses, is of comparatively minor importance and forms a very small fraction of the whole cost of maintaining animals in milk. The main causes of this high price of milk are (1) the costly feeding of animals and (2) the heavy depreciation on the initial cost of the animals. As regards the first, the milch cattle in Bombay are fed on highly nitrogenous and expensive foods in order to maintain them in good milking conditions under the artificial conditions in which they are kept. This kind of feeding would not be necessary if they were kept in more natural surroundings. Further forage has to be imported into the city many miles away from where it is grown, and both the cost of transport and the cost of storing it in a place like Bombay, where storage expenses are very high, add to the cost of feeding. The second and more important reason is the heavy depreciation on the initial cost of the animals. Under the present system owing to various considerations arising out of the unnatural conditions under which the animals are kept in the city, the cattle owner has no other option but to sell his animal to the butcher when it gets dry. The difference between the price he so receives and the original price is very great, and this difference goes into the cost of the milk. This can be avoided if animals are kept under more natural conditions and given a chance to bear calves again and live out their life. Of recent years the initial cost of the milch animals imported into Bombay has increased considerably without a corresponding increase in the price fetched by the animals when they run dry. This is one more reason for the present high cost of milk, and unless measures are taken to do away entirely with the present city stables, the danger of a further increase in the cost of milk will continue to exist.

Apart from these local considerations, the premature slaughter of useful animals brought to Bombay results in a constant drain on one of the natural resources of this country. But for the existing system of town stables, few if any, valuable animals would find their way to the slaughter houses.

The only real and permanent solution of the present situation is the entire abolition of the city stables, and whatever can be done now or later towards achieving that result deserves the support of the Corporation. It was these considerations that led the Corporation to decide in 1920 that no more stables should be allowed to be built within the city limits and that the existing stables should be eliminated as soon as possible. Efforts made since then to solve the problem are now taking shape in the form of two well-considered Schemes. The Trombay Scheme of erecting model Municipal stables in the suburbs and the Dairy Farm Scheme under which milk produced in the country under absolutely natural conditions will be brought to Bombay for local consumption. These Schemes will shortly be submitted to the Corporation for consideration and sanction.

(Continued in column 5.)

MORE OF "MR. A" REVELATIONS.

SURPRISES IN CASE AGAINST HOBBS.

"DUMMY" CHEQUE THAT WAS BURNED.

The amazing story of the adventures of "Mr. A."—now known by his right name, Sir Hari Singh, heir to the Maharajah of Kashmir—and his two cheques for £150,000 each was told again at Bow-street on December 13th, when William Cooper Hobbs, who was a witness in the sensational law case, was again brought up on a charge of "being concerned with another in receiving, or having in their possession, a cheque or order for the payment of £150,000, knowing it to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained abroad."

Hobbs was described as of no occupation, and his address was given as Half Moon-lane, Herne Hill.

The prosecuting counsel, Sir Roland Oliver (who appeared for the Public Prosecutor), said that:—

"It is doubtful if the man Arthur (known in the law suit as the A.D.C.) can be extradited from Paris; he will ask for Hobbs to be committed on a charge of conspiring with Arthur and Newton to defraud Sir Hari Singh of money and obtaining the money by menaces; and that Newton is to give evidence."

Another revelation in the case was the story of the burning of a dummy cheque in Hobbs's office, in the presence of Sir Hari's solicitor and Arthur, the real cheque (it was alleged) being retained by Hobbs for future use when the solicitor was out of the way.

Counsel in the case are:—

For the prosecution.—Mr. Roland Oliver, who was accompanied on Saturday by Sir Archibald Bodkin, Director of Public Prosecutions.

For the defence.—Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., Mr. St. John Hutchinson, and Mr. I. G. Kelly. Sir Edward was not in Court on Saturday.

HOBBS SITS DOWN.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson, for Hobbs, mentioned at the outset that Hobbs was in great pain, and by direction of the magistrate a chair was provided for him outside the dock.

Mr. Roland Oliver, in outlining the case, said he should ask for the committal of Hobbs (in addition to the charge on which he was arrested) on a charge of conspiring with Arthur (now in Paris awaiting extradition) and with Newton (who would give evidence in the case) to defraud Sir Hari Singh, heir to the Maharajah of Kashmir, and obtain money from him with menaces.

Hobbs, he said, was acting nominally in the capacity of clerk to Appleton and Co., solicitors. Whatever his position, Hobbs appeared to have been able to carry out matters of which his principal knew absolutely nothing. Hobbs also had a money-lending business in Norfolk-street, Strand.

Arthur, now in Paris, called himself a captain, but, although he may have served in the war, he had never been in the Regular Army, nor held a Regular commission. He was a man whom every one thought to be of good social position. He had been a member of a good West End club, and in 1919 he came to this country in the guise of a kind of A.D.C. to Sir Hari Singh, for the purpose of advising, helping and protecting him while in this country.

WORTH CATCHING.

The plot was that Sir Hari Singh should b ecaught with Mrs Robinson either by her husband or by someone who should say he was her husband, and should then be blackmailed. He was fabulously wealthy, which would make him worth catching, and his position was such that he undoubtedly thought that any breath of scandal against his name in connection with any white woman would have been absolute ruin to him. That fact made him easy to catch and worth catching.

Hobbs, he continued, was to act as a solicitor, because it was clear to Captain Arthur that this blackmail scheme could not be carried out without some sort of colourable intervention of a solicitor. Hobbs was not a solicitor, but he acted as though he were one. The part to be played by Arthur was that of advising the Rajah that there was nothing to do except to pay gigantic sums of money when the plot was finally sprung.

After describing the events that occurred in the Paris Hotel, when Sir Hari was found with Mrs. Robinson, counsel said that on the evening of the same day Newton, Arthur, and the two women returned to London. Hobbs was met, and was told what had happened.

TWO £150,000 CHEQUES.

Later, Arthur went to Messrs. Robinson, Hay and Waters, an eminent firm of solicitors, and told Mr. Waters, of that firm, that a friend of his had been discovered in Paris with a woman by her husband and he asked if there was anything his friend could do to avoid divorce proceeding. Mr. Waters told Arthur, of course, that he could do nothing, and he advised him to wait.

On the following day there was a meeting at Newton's place in Half Moon-street between Arthur, Newton and Hobbs. Arthur then put on the table two cheques for £150,000 each. One was dated December 30, 1919, and made payable to Appleton and Co., and was the subject of the recent civil proceedings in the High Court. It was agreed between the three that £125,000, or thereabouts, should be cut up between them in the proportion of just over £40,000 each, and that the remaining £25,000 should be divided among all of them. In other words, the Robinsons were to be told that £25,000 was the whole result of the settlement of the divorce proceedings.

LETTER TO THE RAJAH.

Counsel put in a letter signed "Appleton and Co.", addressed to the Rajah, and said that the letter was really from Hobbs, and that Mr. Wilkinson, the only partner in Appleton and Co., knew nothing about it.

The letter read:—

"We are instructed by our client, Mr. Robinson, to inform you that he has now definitely abandoned all idea of legal proceedings against his wife, naming you as co-respondent, in consideration of the agreed sum."

Hobbs, said counsel, appeared to be shy about mentioning the amount. The letter continued:—

". . . The matter having been put very fully before him by Captain Arthur, your representative. He also agrees to meet your convenience and to wait until such time as is more favourable to you before presenting the second cheque, even to await the time until you should have become——"

Counsel said that there was a blank in the letter, but he should think the word intended was "Maharajah."

The letter went on to stipulate that the Rajah and his secretary should not attempt in any way to see the firm's client, nor his wife or lady friend, and that an undertaking to this effect should be given in writing.

The letter concluded:—"The unfortunate episode may now be considered at an end."

The £150,000 cheque, counsel continued, was cleared on January 5, and on January 6 Hobbs opened an account in the name of "C. Robinson."

SOLICITOR'S ADVICE.

On January 14 Sir Hari Singh and Arthur went to the office of their solicitor, Mr. Waters, and the story of the finding of the Rajah and the woman was repeated.

Mr. Waters said:—"Well, I suppose you have done nothing?"

Arthur said:—"We have settled for £150,000."

Mr. Waters said:—"What for? I told you to do nothing." Arthur shrugged his shoulders, and he and his unfortunate master gave the solicitor to understand that it was absolutely essential that scandal should be avoided, and so pressing was the necessity in the case that it was better to pay any sum than have any sort of publicity, said counsel.

At the very time that that interview took place Arthur had in his pockets, or on the way to his pockets £44,000 of the money.

Mr. Waters was horrified, and told the Rajah to stop the second cheque.

On January 19, after many vain efforts, Mr. Waters saw Hobbs in his office, and said to him (?):—"This mater has been disgracefully handled. It is a regular blackmailing conspiracy and I shall want a great deal of that £150,000 back."

Hobbs was not at all abashed, although he had got £44,000 of the money in his pockets. He said that there had not been any conspiracy, and that Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were well known to him. But he agreed that it was reasonable to stop the second cheque, and said he would advise his client to put it on the back of the fire.

"DUD" CHEQUE ON THE FIRE.

After more negotiations, Mr. Waters attended Hobbs's office for the purpose of identifying the second cheque which Hobbs was to burn.

"Hobbs then produced the cheque, which Arthur looked at and declared to be the right one, and which was then thrown on to the fire.

The whole thing, however, was a farce. The cheque which was destroyed was a 'dud' and the real one was not burnt.

It was now in Court, and was of course being kept by Hobbs and Arthur with a view to further blackmailing the Rajah as soon as Mr. Waters was out of the way, and when things had blown over a bit."

Arthur finally persuaded the Rajah to stop Mr. Waters's activities altogether.

On February 3 Arthur wrote to Mr. Waters:—"I sent you from Dover this morning the following wire, according to the Rajah's instructions, which I now confirm:—

"Instructions from Rajah to Mr. Waters that all further inquiries be immediately stopped. Mr. Arrow to be instructed accordingly. The matter to be regarded as definitely closed. Letter confirming this follows."

Counsel explained that ex-Inspector Arrow was a private inquiry agent through whom Mr. Waters was making inquiries.

The letter continued:—

"Will you kindly carry out these instructions? I do not see any possibility of any further worry, and you should refuse to discuss the matter with any one. Ignore the whole thing.

Will you please send the Rajah all the papers you have? The Rajah wishes me to convey his thanks to you for all your kindness."

Mr. Oliver stated that it was exceedingly likely that there were other parties to the conspiracy.

Referring to the position of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, counsel said that among the series of questions arising in the High Court action was the one of conspiracy, and the jury, by their verdict, exonerated the Robinsons from participation in the conspiracy. It therefore seemed to the authorities that it would be useless to prosecute the Robinsons, except on fresh material that might arise. If fresh material did arise, then fresh considerations would ensue. It was no part of his case that the Robinsons were parties to the conspiracy at all.

NEWTON'S POSITION.

The position with regard to Newton was one which ought to be made public. It was perfectly obvious that Newton was a conspirator, and in the ordinary way he would be in the dock. But there were cases—and this appeared to be one of them—when the only way in which a case could be proved was by calling one of the conspirators to give the story. The result of not calling Newton as a witness, or of not knowing his evidence, was that nobody in such a conspiracy would get punished at all.

Mr. Oliver added that another matter he wanted to refer to was the statement which was widely believed by many persons that Newton's evidence was bought by the Midland Bank. That was not true.

The whole of Newton's evidence was incorporated in the form of a statement, which he was ready to give on oath in Paris long before the question of paying him anything arose. It was only on the refusal of the High Court to allow his evidence to be taken on commission that the question of payment was raised.

Newton, who had recently been married, was in the position that if he came to this country he would probably be arrested, and, therefore, he said: "If I am to take that risk I must be paid." That was how he came to be called, and why he was paid. He took the risk, instead of staying as Arthur had done, in Paris.

"It was now extremely doubtful if Arthur would be extradited to this country."

Counsel would not expect the Court to accept Newton's word alone, but in so far as he was corroborated his word was to be taken.

INTERVIEWS AT THE BANK.

Mr. Edwin Brett Biggs, the manager of the Midland Bank, Kingsway branch, said that Hobbs became a customer of the bank in 1916. He had a substantial and very well conducted account.

The firm of Appleton and Co., solicitors, Portugal House, had also an account at the branch, and he knew that Hobbs was connected with Appletons.

On December 30, 1919, Hobbs went to the bank and said: "I have brought you a big client. I want to open an account in the name of Charles Robinson", and then he produced the cheque for £150,000 signed "Hari Singh", endorsed "Pay to the order of Mr. C. Robinson, Appleton and Co." The hand writing of the endorsement was the hand of the person who ordinarily endorsed Appleton and Co.'s cheques.

Did you discuss with Hobbs the magnitude of the sum of money represented by that cheque?—Yes, I asked him what was the meaning of such a large sum. He replied: "It is a great secret. I am not allowed to tell any one about it, but the drawer of the cheque is the heir to an Indian potentate."

Mr. Biggs said that Hobbs said: "I have been a useful client to you for some years, and if you won't do business with me now I must find some bank that will."

Mr. Biggs suggested that the bank should have an application form to open an account in the name of C. Robinson, with a specimen of his signature. Hobbs said that was impracticable, that Mr. Robinson was a difficult man to get hold of, but that the money would be in the bank for some time and he would bring Robinson in and introduce him.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson renewed the application for bail for Hobbs, and said it was quite impossible for him to prepare his defence properly so long as he was confined to Brixton Prison.

The Magistrate, however, refused to grant bail and the defendant was remanded until Friday.—"Daily News."

GINS AND PRESSES IN INDIA.

NEED OF BILL FOR REGULATIONS.

The following statement issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee explains why the Bill for the regulations of Gins and Presses is wanted, what it requires the Press owner to do and how it will help the cultivator.

The Bill is frankly an attempt to prevent or at any rate reduce the adulteration of of good cotton by bad and is a necessay complement to the Cotton Transport Act passed in 1923. The evils of mixing are well recognised and for years a remedy has been sought. The justification for legislation is that grave economic loss to the whole country is being caused and that the loss is falling most heavily on the cotton grower who is least able to protect himself. It must be remembered that the Indian cotton crop now averages some 50 lakhs of bales (worth over 100 crores of rupees) of which Indian mills take about 20 lakhs of bales, the balance being exported. A few recent instances will show the extent of the loss caused by mixing.

The Agricultural Department in the Punjab has successfully established the growing of Punjab-American cotton on some six lakhs of acres. Last year it was acleulated that this brought in at least 120 lakhs of rupees of extra profit to the grower. But Indian mills have constantly complained that the cotton is mixed and consequently cannot be used for the purpose for which cotton of one inch staple should be suitable.

At the commencement of the season the demand for cotton of the 1923-24 crop was keen and both Indian mills and exporters paid high prices for it. Later deliveries were badly mixed, the reputation of Punjab-American was lowered and its price relative to other cottons fell heavily as will be seen from the following Bombay prices:—

Date	Spot prices of Punjab-American Rs. per khandy	Broach Quotation per khandy	Premium on Broach Rs. per khandy.
	high-low		Rs.
Feb. 11	... 755 735 665—635	90 to 100	
March 1	...670 650 585—580	85 to 70	
April 7	... 680 660 605—585	75	
May 5	... 670 650 600—580	70	
June 9	...685 650 625—610	60 to 40	
July 7	... 650 615 585—575	65 to 40	
August 4	... 640 620 595—585	45 to 35	
Sept. 16	... 620 600 585—565	35	
October 13	... 565 540 540—520	25 to 20	
November 1	... 530 510 510—500	20 to 10	

A similar fall took place on the Liverpool market where a fare amount of Punjab-American was sold in the early part of 1924. Early in 1924 Punjab-American was sold at 1/4d. per lb. above current quotations for Middling American. Later as the result of complaints of mixed cotton being delivered prices even for the best fell to 1½d. per lb. below Middling American; a fall in price equal to Rs. 80/- per Bombay khandy.

When these figures are translated into terms of unginned cotton they represent Rs. 2/8 per maund or say Rs. 17/8 per acre. The effected on the cultivator's profit is obvious.

Very careful and thorough enquiry has been made as to where the mixing takes place and a number of independent reports received. Despite the fact that the same cultivators grow both American and Desi cottons in the Punjab, the American *kapas* brought to market by them is on an average of 95 per cent or greater purity. The baled cotton which is exported from the Punjab is often only 75 per cent pure. The mixing is done after the cultivator has sold his cotton and mainly in the ginning and pressing factories.

Other outstanding instances which can be quoted are the mixing of inferior cottons with Cambodia at Tirrupur and of short staple cotton with the best Madras Northerns at Nandyal.

WHAT THE FACTORY OWNER ASKED TO DO.

If the Bill becomes law every owener of a pressing factory will have to:—

(1) have all bales marked in a prescribed manner.

(2) have records maintained of all bales pressed and for whom pressed.

(3) Every gin owner will be required to maintain a record of all cotton ginned and for whom ginned. Both will be required to produce copies of their records if called upon to do so by the Local Government or the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The additional requirements are:—

(1) That all pressing factories shall submit periodical returns of the number of bales pressed.

(2) In ginning and pressing factories only recognised weights shall be used.

(3) New factories shall comply with certain structural requirements.

"Most good factory owners and merchants, whose work is properly organised comply with most of these requirements already".

(1) The marking of bales with a mark identifying the press means no hardship. Most presses put on their own mark already. A uniform system of permanent marking however is needed. The present marks on the ends of bales are often useless.

(2) Most presses already maintain records of all cotton pressed specially when they press for more than one client.

(3) Periodical (weekly) statistical returns are at present supplied voluntarily by all presses in Madras. A voluntary system was tried in other provinces, and no objections were raised, but the returns were too incomplete to be of value. All spinning mills are required by law to make a return every month of the quantity of yarn produced, and there is no reason why cotton presses should not furnish returns of cotton baled which are essential to the proper maintenance of cotton statistics.

Here again the majority of ginning factories do this already. In many cotton markets the actual weighment is done in the ginning factories and the cultivator is clearly entitled to honest weighment.

A large number of ginning factories are well designed and well constructed. Others are so faulty that the cotton ginned in them is seriously damaged. The provision that all future factories shall conform to a reasonable minimum standard is not only no hardship but to everybody's interest.

It is clear that there is nothing that the honest press owner need fear in these conditions.

There are many that admit that undesirable practices are going on but argue that the factory owner only works on commission and is in the hands of his clients. This is only partly true, for it is well known that:—

(1) in some districts where certaily abuses are very prevalent the factory owners themselves are big buyers of *kapas* and sellers of cotton.

(2) Factory managers know quite well when malpractices are going on In many presses there are special rates for pressing mixed cotton.

(3) Some pressing factories have actually installed machines to facilitate mixing.

Moreover, the record of ownership of the cotton enables the press owner at once to pass on the responsibility to the merchant for whom he presses if he has himself worked in good faith.

HELP TO GROWER

The introduction of a system of marking of bales and maintenance of records will put the merchant or spinner in a position to protect himself. This will lead to greater confidence in buying and thus to higher prices to the grower. We have an excellent example of how the cultivator has benefited by the stopping of abuse in the application of the Cotton Transport Act in Bombay. It is well known that the quality of Surat, Kumpta and Dharwar cottons has gone up enormously since the importation of short staple cotton by rail and sea for mixing purposes was stopped. The prices for the cotton and *kapas* of these areas relative to other cottons rose considerably and the cultivator gained.

It has already been stated that this Bill is a necessary complement to the Cotton Transport Act. and the reasons are obvious.

In the first place the Bill now proposed is more general in its application for there are many abuses prevalent in Ginning and Pressing factories with which the Cotton Transport Act does not deal. Secondly, the Cotton Transport Act can only be fully successful where well-defined areas with good natural boundaries can be chosen within which only one variety of cotton is grown.

There are many areas in India where, owing, to limited irrigation facilities or other agricultural reasons more than one type of cotton are grown in the same tract. Again complete control of the transport of cotton by road is only a practical proposition where the tracts growing different varieties have definite natural boundaries which unfortunately is not always the case.

Under these circumstances, the only practical remedy appears to be to render malpractices at Ginning and Pressing factories difficult and unprofitable.

The cotton trade, on the whole, appears to be fairly well organised: the cotton growers are monstly. small men and not yet organised. Consequently there is ample justification for legislative action to prevent short-sighted middlemen from following a policy likely to cause lasting injury to the cultivators by spoiling the good name and lowering the reputation of the cotton which are actually grown.

THE RENT ACT.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will, in common fairness to the bulk of the Population of Bombay who form the tenant class, give me an opportunity to expose the sophistries, perversions and misrepresentations of the landlords and their champions in the Press. The most frantic efforts have been made by the landlords and their champions to prejudice the mind of the Government against the tenants' cause ever since the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir declared at the last Session of the Council his intention to bring forward a bill for the extension of the Rent Act at the next session which is to be held in the middle of February. Their business seems to be to fill the local newspapers with plausible arguments, perverted facts, unauthentic figures, and insolent abuse. In their desperation they have now adopted the policy of even making insolent attacks against the Government and the Swarajists in the Council as these two usually antagonistic forces agreed at the last session of the Council about the necessity of bringing forward a bill for the extension of the Rent Act. These violent *boutades* against the Government, Swarajists etc. may be attributed to the same presumptuous and thoughtless style of reasoning that characterises their writings in the Press.

A correspondent of the "Times of India" who described himself as "Neither a tenant nor a landlord" alleged the other day that the Government were intimidated by the fulminations of the Swaraj Party and yielded to the threat of that Party that they the Swarajists would force the hands of the Government by ceaseless agitation to extend the Rent Act. He also made an *ex cathedra* statement that there were hundreds of vacant houses to let in Bombay. This statement is absolutely devoid of truth. It is true that there are some vacant premises in the Southern part of Bombay extending up to Bori Bunder, as many new buildings have been erected on the Ballard Pier and in the Church Gate Street which has been recently widened. It is also true that a number of chawls erected for the mill-hands and other labouring classes by the Development Directorate have been lying vacant. But he should remember that these chawls are unsuited to those for whom they are intended, and, moreover, their rents are prohibitive. The Directorate charges Rs. 10 per room, while the Standard Rent of the rooms occupied by the mill-hands in the chawls attached to the mills is barely Rs. 4 per room. The correspondent in question says with amazing recklessness that there are 1,900 vacancies in Bombay well suited to the middle classes. This statement is absolutely false and misleading and I challenge him to prove its veracity. Barring the industrial habitations which are absolutely unfit for the middle classes, neither the Improvement Trust nor the Development Department has erected any structures for the middle classes. The population of Bombay has been steadily increasing every year and the Trust has not only not done anything to meet the wants of this surplus population of Bombay, but it has even failed to replace as yet the 18,000 buildings it has destroyed. Since 1899 the Improvement Trust has spent more than ten crores of rupees in widening streets and building chawls for the mill-hands. But it has not yet succeeded in providing sufficient housing accommodation for the surplus population, nor has it even succeeded in making up the deficiency that was felt in the matter before it came into existence. If half the amount wasted in pulling down houses and widening streets had been spent in building houses the present trouble would not have arisen.

The correspondent in question appears to be very ill-informed. He says with an air of authority that the Trust is exempted from the operation of the Rent Act, while the fact is that it is exempted only from the obligation to procure the Controller's Certificate for filing ejectment suits.

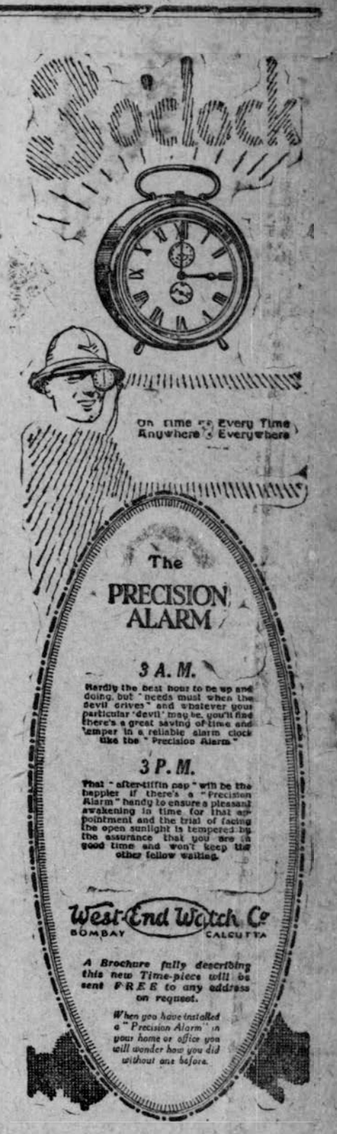
The best proof that there is a great need for the extension of the Rent Act is furnished by the number of ejectment suits that are filed in the High Court and the Court of Small Causes. It stands to reason to believe that if there were no scarcity of housing accommodation, as is so confidently asserted by the correspondent, the tenants would willingly vacate the premises occupied by them, as soon as they received a notice from their landlords for increased rent, instead of putting up with the worry of a vexatious and costly law suit. The tenants as well as the landlords stand to lose so much by ejectment suits whose number has increased by more than six hundred per cent within recent years, as the following figures would show:—

Years.	No. of Suits.
1913	 520
1918	 1383
1923	 2260

In the last year, within 9 months, from 1st January to 7th October, the number swelled to 3175, and since the latter date there has been an abnormal increase, due to the lapse of the Rent Act relating to non-residential premises. These figures tell their own tale. If the number of ejectment suits had decreased, within recent times, it would have been a proof positive that there was no shortage of housing accommodation. But instead of decreasing it has actually increased by leaps and bounds, clearly showing thereby that those gentlemen who assume that there is no shortage of housing accommodation grossly pervert and misrepresent facts. The time has not yet arrived to deprive the tenants of Bombay of the protection afforded by the operation of the Rent Act.

Sir, I have yet much to say on the subject, but I reserve the same for a future letter, relying on your sense of justice for the hospitality of your paper.—Your etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Rent Act Committee.


Soon
On time ... Every Time
Anywhere ... Everywhere
The
PRECISION
ALARM
3 A.M.
Hardly the best hour to be up and doing, but "needs must when the devil drives" and whatever your particular devil may be, you'll find there's a great saving of time and temper in a reliable alarm clock like the "Precision Alarm."
3 P.M.
That "after-tiffin nap" will be the happier if there's a "Precision Alarm" handy to ensure a pleasant awakening in time for that appointment and the trial of facing the open sunlight is tempered by the assurance that you are on good time and won't keep the other fellow waiting.
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
A Brochure fully describing this new Time-piece will be sent FREE to any address on request.
When you have installed a "Precision Alarm" in your home or office you will wonder how you did without one before.

NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION.
452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of Rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:

1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz. transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Heyday) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted lozenges:—Total 452 items.

Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-

SEAL & Co., P. O. Hatkhola, CALCUTTA

BRANCHES:

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

I. THAKORDWAR, 11, JUMA MUSJID, SHAIK MEMON STREET.

"WONDERFUL FORETELLING."

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam. B. N. R. R323

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

Three non-official resolutions have been ballotted for discussion at the meeting of the Council of State on 22nd January.

Mr. Sethna wishes Government to urge upon the British authorities to give effect to the Lytton Committee's report for the removal of the existing bar upon the admission of Indian students to University Officers Training Corps.

Mr. Haroon Jaffar will urge the constitution of an All-India Board in the place of the Provincial Boards for exercising stricter control over cinemas generally.

Raja Sir Rampalsingh will recommend Government to raise the strength of the University Training Corps to meet the demand of the Universities for giving military training to students and to extend to the members of the University Training Corps the same privileges as are being enjoyed by the members of the Auxiliary Force.

Stamp Collectors.

POSTAGE STAMPS: 605 different many rare ones such as 11 provisional Albania, 9 magnificent Persian Coronation, 5 complete Crete, 25 rare Central America, etc., for 4/- only. Large current illustrated Catalogue FREE

Other stamps sent on approval on request.

Bela Sekula, Sonnenhof, Lucern, (SWITZERLAND)

A steel forging at every vital part

THERE is a forging of the finest Sheffield steel at every vital point in the B.S.A. Motor Bicycle.

Thus it is that every B.S.A. Motor Bicycle is provided with great strength, and performs with remarkable dependability under the most adverse road conditions.

Look for the "Three Piled Rifles" on every article sold as a B.S.A. product

B.S.A.

Motor Bicycles

Illustrated List sent free on application:

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR COMPANY, BOMBAY.

Flood the system with vitality

Just what you need now to give back health and all the pleasures and joys of youth is Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne which for over 60 years has been the standby of all who suffer from exhausted nerves. Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne revitalizes the nerve cells, overcomes all feebleness, purifies and enriches the blood and re-establishes in strength and vigour all who suffer from nervous debility, mental or physical exhaustion, premature decay, neuritis and all nerve troubles.

Dr. LALOR'S

Phosphodyne

— Best for over 60 years. —

Of Chemists all over the world.

LOOK! LOOK!

KESARI'S LODHRA FOR LADIES'

Troubles and Disorders

Ask your Chemist or

KESARI KUTEERAM

Indian Chemists and Druggists

Egmore, MADRAS.

USE AMULYA DHONE PAUL'S

BENGAL SOTTI FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Approved by the Government of Medical College, Calcutta Rec. Inspector General Civil Hospital, Bengal: All India food products exhibition, Calcutta; Eminent Physicians and Kaviraja and Indian medical records, etc. Sold everywhere.

113/114, Khangraputty Street, Calcutta.

Factory—Barnagore, Calcutta, & Barisal.

O. H. E. Tablets

(PATENTED)

A famous German Remedy for Consumption.

Sold Everywhere.

Agents wanted where not represented

Literature Free.

Sole Agents for India :—

R. MEDIRATTA & CO.,

LAHORE.

TAXATION IN INDIA.

NO INCREASE IN PAST 20 YEARS!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 6.

An interesting paper, held to be one of the most important papers discussed before the present session of the Indian Economic Conference, was that contributed by Prof. C. I. Hamilton of Patna University dealing with the problems of Indian taxation in comparison with the rise in wages. The paper is not merely of academic importance, but raises a vitally controversial issue, whether there has been any increase in taxation in India during the past two decades. Prof. Hamilton attempted to show by figure that increase in administrative charges was accompanied only by a slight and not real increase in revenue.

PROF. HAMILTON'S PAPER.

Prof. C. I. Hamilton, in the course of a paper on the "Growth of Taxation in Relation to Population" said that although price statistics were admittedly unsatisfactory in various ways, there appeared to be sufficient data for asserting that between 1900 and 1920 there was a general price rise of some 130 per cent. The outstanding feature of the Indian price movement in recent years was the very great rise that took place during the last three or four years of this period. Since 1920 there had been a reaction and the present price level might for purposes of general reasoning be placed at approximately 100 per cent. above the level at beginning of the century.

Prof. Hamilton estimated that between 1900 and 1920 the general rise of wages was approximately 95 per cent. From the statistics of Prices and Wages of the Department of Statistics it would seem that the wages of unskilled labourers had risen in greater degree than those of skilled workers and this conclusion was in accordance with the predominant evidence from other sources. There seemed to be ground for believing that wages paid in government employment had risen somewhat more than those in private employment. On the other hand, the movement of salaries for higher grades of Government employees certainly did not keep pace with the movement in general prices to anything like the same extent. It would be seen that the revenue per head during 1918-1920 was, after correction for growth of population and rise of prices, lower than in the pre-war period. In so far as the wages and salaries did not rise in the same proportion as prices, the Government gained as consumer of labour and its real revenue was thus somewhat higher than was indicated. Since 1920 although prices had fallen wages and salaries had risen. Thus it may be said that at the present time real goods and services consumed by government through expenditure of its revenue were approximately the same as in the period 1908-1913. It was not difficult to see an explanation for the inability of the Government during the period of rapidly rising prices to balance the budget. The expansion of expenditure to which the war gave rise was met only to a small extent by the increase of real revenue. The deficit was obtained largely by recourse to loans. In stating that the real revenue per head was approximately Rs. 4 on December 2nd in 1923-1924 as against Rs. 4 on December 7th at the beginning of the century, it did not imply that the real burden to the tax-payer had fallen since it did not follow that the capacity to pay had continued constant. This problem had to be separately examined.

The paper was subjected to great criticism.

Mr. Joshi said that it was necessary to settle once for all whether land revenue was considered rent or tax in allocation of the revenues.

DR. JOHN MATHAI.

Dr. John Mathai pointed out that Prof. Hamilton had deliberately ruled out from his paper the question of the tax-paying capacity of the people. He appreciated the efforts to enquire into the economic aspects of the people for the purpose of taxation. The average income per head of the population was of the slightest use. It was the distribution of income among recognised economic classes which mattered. In that respect good deal had yet to be done. Dr. Mathai was of opinion that there was no fundamental distinction between commercial services of Government and other services for which revenue was spent as law and order.

Several other speakers participated in the discussion ,including Mr. Doraiswamy Iyer of Madras and Prof. Khambatta.

CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Jan. 6.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee examined Mr. R. M. Joshi of the Syedenham College on the paper he read before the economic Conference on the Central and provincial financial relations.

In his paper he dealt with the allocation of the revenue resources between the provincial and Central Govts before and after the Reforms and stated that the whole basis of allocation of resources under the Reform Scheme has entirely ignored the new provincial liabilities in the expecation of which the people asked for Reforms and unless that basis is seriously reconsidered those expectations have small chance of fulfilment. It is not merely a question of provincial contributions. That abolition will undoubtedly help Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma a great deal, but even so will not give them an expensive item of revenue. It would only help them to make up, beware and come up to the level of the advanced provinces like Bombay. What is essential in addition to abolition of the provincial contributions is the surrender of income tax by the Central to the Provincial Govt. That will give even the agricultural provinces a great stimulus to the development of industries and trade within their areas, so that there will be an expansive source of revenue at the command of all provincial Govts to met the growing expenditure in those departments, wherein public opinion keenly demands rapid strides.

In his oral examination, Mr. Joshi stated that if the entire land revenue was expended on the improvement of rural areas there would not be any discontent among the agricultural classes. At present, fraction of land Revennue was only earmarked for the development of rural areas, with the result that the rural population has been made to suffer acutely in the matter of education, sanitation, roads and cottage industries and such like for want of funds.

In reply to the Maharaja of Burdwan Mr. Joshi stated that land revenue was paid out of the economic rent and was not given by the people with the expectation of return. Mr. Joshi was questioned with regard to the unpracticability of his suggestion of allocating income tax to the provincial revenues. Sir Percy Thompson pointed out to witness the case of businesses which have their factories and managing offices in one province and whose shareholders live in another province.

Mr. Joshi said that the province where the shareholders lived should collect income tax in cases expect in the case of corporations which maintain factories in different provinces. In the latter case the Central Govt should collect the tax. On being pointed out by sir Percy that there were possibilities of paying double tax Mr. Joshi agreed that double tax was inevitable, but it would neither be the serious hardship nor inconvenience. Mr. Joshi emphasised on doing away with excise revenue and introduction of prohibition.

At the end of a series of further questions by Sir Charles Todhunter and others, witness stated that he was not advocating any change in the present system of collecting taxes either by provinces or by the Central Govt. but was only concerned that the provinces should be given sufficient funds for the improvement of agricultural classes and for developing the Nation building departments.

Asked about octroi duty witness stated that was an objectionable duty and should be substituted by a suitable terminal tax.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7)

covered whether the Sergeant knew the importance in civil life of the individual to whom he was addressing these scarifying remarks or not.

* * * *

I remember, on another occasion, we were marching as a platoon in double line across the Bori Bunder *maidan*, with the Instructor walking in front of us backwards, so that he could face us, as he was shouting out general directions and corrections and a considerable amount of abuse to individuals. There was a bicycle lying on the ground behind him ,left there by some little Parsee boys, who were sitting on the ground watching the drill. He was steadily progressing backwards towards this bicycle and we could see,—though, of course, he could not unless he round in time,—that he would fall over it. But, of course, discipline prevented us from giving a warning. Presently the inevitable happened and the sergeant tripped over the bicycle and fell heavily on his back. We, meanwhile, continued to march on and would have had to walk over him, had he not, with great presence of mind, called to us to halt as he was picking himself up. The little Parsee boys, who also had seen what was coming and hugely enjoyed the sergeant's discomfiture, were shrieking with laughter. Looking at them with great scorn he turned to the platoon and said, "And, these are the people who think they're fit to govern themselves!

* * * *

Once I was suffering so severely from lumbago that I was compelled to go on sick parade and apply to be excused from drill for a few days. Having heard that lumbago was not being treated as a serious ailment in the Army, I was rather nervous as to the result of my application. But I had stood it as long as I could, and felt that, unless I got some rest, I should never be able to shake it off. The sick parade took place in the military hospital at Bori Bunder. I was the last of a long file of men who were mostly Eurasian youths of eighteen or twenty. They were all applying to be excused from drill for various ailments and were treated with such callous unkindness—as it seemed to me—by the doctor in attendance—a civilian from England who was doing temporary military duty,—that I became more and more nervous as the time approached for me to go up to the table. At last my turn came.

"Well, Mr Horniman," said the Doctor in quite kindly tones, "And what's the matter with you?" "Oh," I thought, "this gentleness is the preliminary, I suppose, to a pretty severe rebuff, which he is preparing for me." But when I explained my case he became quite eager and interested. "Oh, yes. Lumbago. Very trying. Do you feel it just here,"—putting his fingers into the small of his own back,—"And when you want to get out of bed in the morning you feel quite unable to rise, gives you a fearful spasm, eh?" I eagerly assented. "Ah," he said, "I know! Its horrible. I've got it myself. You're excused for a fortnight!"

I believe I was almost the only one who succeeded in getting excused that morning. But there were certainly cases of deliberate malingering. One young man, a Eurasian, appeared with his wrist and arm heavily swathed in bandages. After explaining to the doctor what was the matter—which I did not hear—he was told to take off the bandages. He looked horror-struck. "But Sir," he said "how shall I put them on again." "Oh, we've plenty of people here to do that" replied the Doctor, "you take them off and look sharp about it." Very slowly the unfortunate youth unwound yards of bandage, finally revealing a wrist and arm that bore none of the evidences of injury of which he had spoken. The next day I observed that the poor fellow was doing pack drill on the parade ground.

* * * *

I have said before that I do not think the Defence Force was of great value. But I suppose we set free other units that would have had to be detained for garrison duty, We were only called out once during the war. That was when "food riots" were anticipated. I was on the race-course when I got the call on a Saturday afternoon, and was marched off—or rather driven in a motor lorry—to the grain depots, which we guarded throughout the night and the whole of Sunday, against a danger which never materialised and which I never anticipated would materialise. It was merely one of those "scares" which so quickly arise in the official mind. Officials are not like Editors, who stop to think carefully before they act and only act on a well-considered judgment. They are apt to jump to conclusions and, being officials, they dont have to stand much of a racket when they are found to have made a lot of fuss about nothing. I dread to think what a hullabaloo Sir Maurice Hayward, for instance, would have made, had he had to deal from an editor's point of view with the stories of the "Reign of Terror" at Dadar on the material which I had before me!

* * * *

When the armistice came I thought that the need for my military services were at an end. But early in 1919 the Defence Force was called out to garrison the mill area in connection with the mill strikes. This presented a very grave problem to me. I was ill at the time and under treatment, and the first companies called upon did not include that to which I belonged But I foresaw a great difficulty arising when I was again fit for such service as the turn of my company would probably come. I was prepared to obey the call during the war for services legitimately connected with or involved by the war., But going out to dragoon and shoot strikers after the war over was a very different matter and I should never have consented, to do it. When I was notified that I was to parade for duty I could still conscientiously say that I was not fit. I had, indeed, my doctor's certificate to that effect. But I was attending my office and having been seen out I was called upon for an explanation in a very offensive letter as to why I was able to move about, though reporting unfit for duty. I replied that, though able to move about, I was not considered fit by my medical attendant for military duty. This provoked a still more offensive communication, so I cut the matter short by replying that I was not prepared to discuss the matter by letter, but that if I had been guilty of any breach of military duty under the Act, I was quite ready to stand a court-martial, and added, in effect that they had better get on with it. I heard no more, but sometime after when I was again ill, either just before or just after my operation—I think it was just after—Dr. Nunan, as a medical officer of the Indian Defence Force, was sent up to my bungalow with a file of men to find out if I was really ill, and with, I believe, orders to place me under arrest if he considered I was fit. My illness saved me from the unpleasantness of having to resist service of that kind. for I should have certainly refused to give my services in a case in which I did not consider I was conscientiously justified. I considered then, as I do now, that it was a scandalous thing to have used the Indian Defence Force, composed of civilians, and recruited in the emergency of the war for war purposes, to quell civil disorder months after the war was really over.

(To be continued.)

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

RACE FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

The Governor of the Punjab has fixed January 14th as the date for the election of the President of the Punjab Legislative Council. So far as is known there are two candidates and canvassing is proceeding on communal lines. The two names mentioned are those of Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Sahabuddin, the President of the Lahore Municipality and an energetic member of the Rural Party in the Council, and Mr. Casson, the out-going President. It is stated in well informed circles that the Hindu and Sikh members have promised their support to Mr. Casson and that a number of Mahomedans who hold independent views have also expressed their willingness to support him, if he is nominated as a member of the Council. If, however, he is not nominated and a Mahomedan President is elected against the wishes of the Hindu and Sikh members, it is believed that some prominent Hindu members may resign. It is, however, the definite opinion of some leading Hindu and Mahomedan members that if Mr. Casson sits in the Council, he will receive the votes of the Hindus, Sikhs, officials and a number of Mahomedans and that he is likely to be elected almost unanimously.

THE LATEST FOR LADIES.

Only 2/6 per yard (40 inches wide) Art Silk for Ladies wear; Guaranteed pure Art Silk (48 inches wide) 4/- per yard. Best Quality Pure Art Silk (60 inches wide) 6/6 per yard, various shades. Also ALL cloths for men's wear, Indigo Serge, Tweeds, Solaro, Flannels, etc. supplied direct from the mill; Patterns Free; write direct to

Z. ROSENTAL

MANUFACTURER,

43, Drewton Street, Bradford, ENGLAND.

R 608

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY

SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 65

CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED

Dr. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India : *Calcutta* : B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay* : LEVETUS LTD. *Madras* : WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors :

ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD

132 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

TO EAT WELL, SLEEP WELL, and WORK WELL

Take

Beecham's Pills.

YOU WILL EAT WELL

Because, by their specific action on the Digestive Organs, Beecham's Pills remove the sensation of fulness and oppression commonly experienced, give the appetite "edge" and restore the Stomach to healthy natural function.

YOU WILL SLEEP WELL

Because Beecham's Pills gently calm irritation of the Nervous System, while by their stimulative and cleansing action upon the Liver and Kidneys, digestion proceeds with normal regularity so that at night the tranquillized mind and body are prepared for "Nature's sweet restorer"—peaceful slumber. Should one feel restless after an exciting or convivial evening, a dose of Beecham's Pills will quickly induce refreshing sleep.

YOU WILL WORK WELL

Because Beecham's Pills bring about the proper assimilation of the food taken, give tone to the Stomach, purify the Blood, invigorate the Nervous system, add force to the muscles, and thus endue the worker—mental or physical—with renewed energy and power.

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As. 8, As. 12 and Rs. 2 each.

Write to-day for the

INDUSTRY

THE MAGAZINE OF TECHNOLOGY, HANDICRAFTS AND COMMERCE.

Thousands of homes throughout our wide, wide land have opened their doors to "INDUSTRY". To thousands of homes it has brought peace and prosperity. Thousands of homes are enjoying a perpetual sunshine of happiness through the benefit derived from its money-begetting pages. Egypt with her buried treasures is not so valuable as a single volume of "INDUSTRY". For its wealth is for all who would have it. All, all but the idle & unenterprising can dig up wealth out of its pages for themselves.

Be a regular reader of "INDUSTRY" for the trifling amount of Rs. 3 a year and carve out your fortune. If you are a trader or manufacturer, it will tell you how best you can expand your trade or develop the manufacture. If you are a small capitalist, it will tell you how you can make a profitable investment. If you are one of the unhappy, starving band of the unemployed, it will offer you valuable practical suggestions that will bring sunshine into your life. If you have not already seen any copy of this most useful and profitable magazine

THE COMING DECEMBER NUMBER WILL BE OUR

TEXTILE SPECIAL ISSUE

dealing with important phases of the Cotton textile Industry—Carding—Spinning—Sizing—Dyeing etc.

A COPY WILL BE SENT TO YOU

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Act immediately lest the opportunity should slip through your fingers. Rs. 3 only secures you the whole yearly volume.

Manager, INDUSTRY, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

Bombay Advt. Agents : **B. DATTARAM & Co.,**

Bhaichand Building, Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

The Invincible Crush for all

Suraballi Kasaya

Purifies the Blood
Gives tone to the Nerves and Muscles
Invigorates the System
Restores Strength and Energy.

Use Freely—No Restrictions Imposed.

One bottle at our Store Re. 1-8, per V P. P. Rs. 2-5.

C K SEN & Co. LTD
Telegrams: "Physician." Telephones 2715, Cal.
29, Colootola Street, CALCUTTA.

A.D.M.

Bears' Honeydew

Have an Attractive Charm

Rs. 1 Per Tin of 50

Manufactured in England for Thomas Bear & Sons (India), Ltd.

THE NEW INDIAN SOAPS FOR THE INDIANS.

MANY WHO HAVE TRIED MYSORE SANDAL AND JASMINE SOAPS made in India tell us that we ought to say more than we do about their wonderful qualities, but these supreme soaps will tell their own stories if you will only buy one cake and test it to-day.

No words can convey a complete idea of the soft caressing uther which cleanses and beautifies; of the scent which leaves a charming and elusive fragrance.

MYSORE SANDAL AND JASMINE SOAPS made by the Mysore Government Soap Factory are undoubtedly the finest achievement on soap making science. They have been made specially to suit the Indian Taste and Condition.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Sole Distributors for Bombay Presidency:

Messrs. RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co.

Princess Street, Mangaldas Road, Post Box No. 2100, Bombay 2.

Saving the Pennies

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN HOW TO SAVE.

Every mother should educate her children HOW TO SAVE and WHY TO SAVE. Impress in them the habit of THRIFT and its advantages from their young age, if you want them to be good citizens and successful businessmen, by opening a HOME SAVINGS ACCOUNT with .....

The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

ASK FOR **SERRAVALLO'S TONIC** BARK & IRON WINE

It will be found INVALUABLE by the over-wrought business man and the busy house-wife, while, its remarkable palatability renders it a general FAVOURITE with Children.

Over 10.000 Medical Testimonials

Sold by Chemists & Stores

J. Serravallo
Trieste (Italy)

AGENTS: PATELL Ltd., BOMBAY 3.

AGENTS OF

Messrs. W. F. STANLEY & Co. Ltd. LONDON

For Surveying, Engineering & Drawing Instruments such as Theodolites Engineer's Model Dumpy and Precision Level, Zeiss Level, Levolites, Prismatic compasses, Levelling Staves, Staves Papers, etc.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Winsor and Newton's Oil Colour Tubes, Brushes, Palettes, Stencilling, Pen Painting and oil colour boxes, Stencilling Designs and colour boxes from Ans. 8 to Rs. 50.

Ferro Prussiate Papers and Linen, Ferro Gallic Papers and Linen, Tracing Papers, Tracing Cloth, sectional Tracing Cloth and papers, sectional papers in sheets and Pads.

ZEISS LEVEL

COLLIN'S DIARIES OF ALL SORTS

Telegraphic Address "DEPICTMENT" **J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,** Tele. No. 23598.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A copy of Surveying and Drawing Instruments will be sent Free on Application.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists.

OPTIMUS

OPTIMUS

THERE ARE OVER 5,000,000 "OPTIMUS"

Wickless Paraffin Stoves giving Universal Satisfaction throughout the World.

SOLD BY ALL STOVE DEALERS.

AGENTS:—

CLUBWALLA & Co.

44, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.